

26 Dec 78

STATINTL

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Washington, D.C. 20505

STATINTL

Letters to the Editor
The New York Times
229 West 43rd Street
New York, NY 10036

Dear Sir:

Without addressing the major thrust of Mr. William Safire's column in your edition of Christmas Day 1978, I wish to correct a serious misstatement of fact that was reported. The column mentioned that Admiral Turner "has just fired John Blake, the veteran C.I.A. Deputy Director for Administration."

On 27 November 1978, Mr. Blake informed both Admiral Turner and myself that after thirty-five years of Federal service he had decided to retire on 12 January 1979. Along with the Director, I was totally surprised by Mr. Blake's announcement. Mr. Blake has been the senior ranking career employee of the Agency for some period and his outstanding accomplishments in the Federal service were recognized by his receipt of the National Civil Service League Career Service Award on 4 December 1978.

In a sense of fairness and justice to Mr. Blake, I ask that you publish this letter. I have also communicated with Mr. Safire asking that in a forthcoming column he also perform the same act of justice. The simple fact of the matter is that Mr. Blake left by his own voluntary decision. In no sense was he fired. Nor was his departure in any way instigated by the Director or by me.

Sincerely,

15/

Frank C. Carlucci

State Dept. review completed

DDA:JFBlake:kmg (26 Dec 78)

Distribution:

Orig - Adse

1 - Mr. Wm. Safire

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THE WASHINGTON POST
12 December 1978

Article appeared
on page A-13

FBI Chief Backs Death Penalty For Presidential Assassinations

By George Lardner Jr.

Washington Post Staff Writer

FBI Director William H. Webster said yesterday that he supports capital punishment as the maximum penalty for presidential assassinations, but agreed that Congress might have to redraft current law to withstand court challenge.

"I think it would be perceived as a deterrent," Webster said of the death penalty during testimony before the House Assassinations Committee. "I don't have any problems with capital punishment on the assassination of a president."

The FBI director made his remarks under questioning by Rep. Christopher J. Dodd (D-Conn.). While federal assassination laws passed in the wake of President Kennedy's murder provide for the death penalty, Dodd said court rulings in recent years might make it unconstitutional.

In particular, Dodd cited a 1977 decision of the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals which held invalid the federal death penalty statute to which the assassination laws are tied.

"It certainly raises serious questions as to whether a court could impose that punishment," Dodd said.

FBI Director Webster and CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci appeared before the committee to review the government's capacity to deal with political assassinations in light of the 1963 murder of President Kennedy and the 1968 killing of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr.

Webster said the FBI's current investigation into the killing of Rep. Leo J. Ryan (D-Calif.) last month in Guyana offers a good illustration of how the bureau's "major case plan" works in such cases. He said he has been getting oral and written reports each

day from a network of government command posts, including three set up by the FBI—in Dover, Del.; Charleston, S.C., and San Francisco.

"Depending on the seriousness and complexity of the case, our response could vary," Webster said. "But whatever the extent of our investigation, it will be as thorough and well-ordered as we are capable of making it."

The FBI has identified the nine gunmen who allegedly killed Ryan and four others after a visit to the Peoples Temple camp in Jonestown, Guyana, and eight of them are dead, Webster said. The ninth is in custody in Guyana. Asked what the FBI could do in response to reports that cult members might try to assassinate political leaders, the FBI chief said: "The only way to deal with that particular type of alleged hit list would be to declare martial law. I don't think that would be acceptable."

In the event of a presidential assassination, Webster said the FBI would work with the Secret Service to "freeze the scene" immediately. The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology would arrange for an autopsy. The FBI would take custody of all physical evidence obtained.

CIA deputy director Carlucci said that "by far the most important thing CIA can do in the sordid business of assassinations is to help prevent them." He said he could not go into details, but he assured the committee that "there are public figures alive in this world today who have CIA to thank for it."

Carlucci said he could not conceive of the CIA's failing to provide the FBI with all the information it might have, bearing on a future presidential assassination, but Rep. Floyd Fithian (D-Ind.) still had his doubts. He said the CIA would have said the same thing before Kennedy's assassination.

FBI's Webster, Sensitive to Warrants, Expects Justice Policy Soon on Media

By Jeremiah O'Leary

Washington Star Staff Writer

FBI Director William Webster says he is sensitive about the use of search warrants for obtaining information from the news media and that he expects the Justice Department to make some announcements soon about the relationship between the government and the media.

Without indicating what the Justice Department intends to say, Webster, testifying before the House Assassinations Committee, said the FBI welcomes voluntary agreements with the press about the use of media-made photos, tapes and other information regarding crimes such as the murder of a president or public official.

Asked by Chairman Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, if he thought it advisable for the FBI to make arrangements with the press for such evidence in assassinations, Webster said that would be useful.

The committee, winding up its public hearings on the assassinations of President John Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., today continues to explore what the investigative agencies can do to improve their performance in the event of assassinations of national importance.

THE PANEL HEARD from Webster and Deputy CIA Director Frank Carlucci yesterday and was to receive testimony from Stuart Knight, chief of the Secret Service, and Deputy Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti today.

The committee plans to meet on Dec. 22 to vote on its findings about the two assassinations. Stokes said the final report of the two-year investigation will be released on Dec. 31.

Webster also testified that he did not believe Congress should legislate a new uniform Federal Homicide Act, giving the FBI broader jurisdiction than it has. He told Rep. Richardson Preyer, D-N.C., that such a law could reach "down farther and farther" into local police work and cast the FBI into an unwanted role as a national police force.

Webster also said an investigative body like the Warren Commission has value when there has been no trial, as in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald, the slain assassin of Kennedy, so that the public can see that justice is being done.

The FBI director said he tended not to favor creation of a special prosecutor unless there is reason to believe the Justice Department is implicated in a crime.

Webster outlined how the FBI would operate in the event of another presidential assassination and said the process is being tested in the probe of the Jonestown murder of Rep. Leo J. Ryan. The plan involves the use of a command center in Washington and others at the scene, such as the teams now functioning in Guyana and San Francisco.

CARLUCCI SAID the CIA, in case of another presidential assassination, would institute a world-wide intelligence alert because the "murder of a president may have serious implications for the national security well beyond the tragedy of the act itself."

After the first alert, Carlucci said there were certain things the CIA would do automatically: checking its files for any possible foreign connections with the assassin and approaching the security organizations in countries where the CIA might have connections to ask for assistance.

The CIA was involved in a supporting role during the investigation of President Kennedy's death, he said. But in the event of the assassination of a major domestic figure, such as King, the CIA likely would not be involved in any material degree.

"I believe we should not try today to structure tomorrow's investigation," Carlucci said. "I feel our representative society must trust our elected officials to exercise the best judgment of the moment."

COMMITTEE MEMBERS asked Carlucci and Webster whether there was any special legislation they would recommend as a result of the panel's probe.

Both said they believe the FBI and CIA have all the legal and investigative tools they need.

When it was pointed out that the CIA had not told the Warren Commission all it knew about the attempts to kill Fidel Castro, Carlucci assured the committee:

"It's inconceivable that events like that could repeat themselves. The president and seven committees of Congress would now know about any covert actions. There are orders throughout the CIA to report any impropriety. The CIA today is not the CIA of before. There are checks and balances now."

STATINTL

F.B.I. and Secret Service Re-evaluating Guard Role

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11 (UPI) — The Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation told Congress today that the bureau was taking another look at how it relates to the Secret Service so that it will be better prepared to deal with, or prevent, assassinations of Presidents and other national leaders.

William H. Webster, the director, made the comments in testimony before the House assassinations committee, which is reviewing preparations of the nation's major intelligence, protective and law enforcement agencies to deal with the slaying of American public figures.

The committee, which has spent two years investigating the assassinations of

President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., plans to complete the inquiries this month.

The chairman of the committee, Representative Louis Stokes, Democrat of Ohio, noted that four Presidents had been killed and others had been the targets of assassination attempts. If past performance of the agencies involved is an indication, he said, "the prospects are not good" for an improved response.

Webster Offers Assurances

Mr. Webster said the F.B.I., for one, was working on the problem. He said the bureau would not hesitate, within legal bounds, to do all in its power to prevent the assassination of another President or

public figure or to track down those responsible. "But we cannot be sure," he said.

Mr. Webster said that the Secret Service was responsible for protecting the President and the F.B.I. "is not regularly informed of the President's movements."

But he said his agency was conducting a periodic review of a formal agreement that it has with the Secret Service. He said the review was designed to define "areas of activity regarding the Secret Service's protective responsibilities and the investigative responsibilities of the bureau, and establish mutual communication and cooperation in ordinary and extraordinary situations."

Mr. Webster said there was no way to tell "how we would react in every situation," but the F.B.I. has a major case operations plan "in the event that another President is killed."

Under the plan, two command posts would immediately be set up, one at the site of the killing and one in Washington. All leads would be channeled from the field post to headquarters in Washington. Mr. Webster said.

From the beginning of its \$5 million investigation, the assassinations committee has found flaws in the ways that both the local and Federal authorities investigated the slayings of President Kennedy and Mr. King.

The committee said neither the F.B.I. nor the Warren Commission sufficiently followed up conspiracy theories in either assassination, although the panel itself has not been able to produce any credible evidence that either Lee Harvey Oswald or James Earl Ray had help.

In other testimony before the committee, Frank C. Carlucci 3d, Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said the C.I.A. had saved the lives of both public figures and private citizens after learning of plots that had endangered them. He did not give any details and the committee members did not ask questions.

UPI
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UP-104

(ASSASSINATIONS)

(BY ED ROGERS)

WASHINGTON (UPI) - A TOP CIA OFFICIAL TOLD CONGRESS TODAY HIS AGENCY HAS SAVED THE LIVES OF BOTH PUBLIC FIGURES AND PRIVATE CITIZENS IN THIS "AGE OF TERRORISM" AFTER LEARNING OF PLOTS THAT ENDANGERED THEM.

FRANK CARLUCCI, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY, TESTIFIED BEFORE THE HOUSE ASSASSINATIONS COMMITTEE, WHICH IS REVIEWING GOVERNMENT PLANS TO DEAL WITH ASSASSINATION ATTEMPTS.

CARLUCCI SAID ALTHOUGH THE CIA HAS NO INVESTIGATIVE ROLE IN THE UNITED STATES, IT HAS LEARNED OF ASSASSINATION PLANS THROUGH ITS INTELLIGENCE APPARATUS AND APPARENTLY WAS ABLE TO AVERT TRAGEDIES.

"THERE ARE PUBLIC FIGURES ALIVE IN THE WORLD TODAY WHO HAVE CIA TO THANK FOR IT," HE SAID. "FURTHER, IN AN AGE OF TERRORISM WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO LEARN OF PLOTS THAT WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN THE DEATH OF INNOCENT PRIVATE CITIZENS AND HAVE BEEN ABLE TO CAUSE ACTIONS THAT SAVE LIVES."

CITING SECURITY, CARLUCCI DID NOT GIVE ANY DETAILS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS DID NOT ASK QUESTIONS. HE SAID ALL CIA AGENTS ARE INSTRUCTED TO BE ALERT TO ASSASSINATION PLOTS AND IF THE VICTIMS ARE AMERICANS, THE INFORMATION IS PASSED DIRECTLY TO THE SECRET SERVICE.

ANOTHER WITNESS, FBI DIRECTOR WILLIAM WEBSTER, SAID HIS AGENCY HAS A NEW PLAN TO DEAL WITH MAJOR CRIMES AND USED IT IN INVESTIGATING THE AMBUSH SLAYING OF REP. LEO RYAN, D-CALIF., IN GUYANA.

WEBSTER SAID WHEN THE FBI LEARNED OF RYAN'S DEATH, IT IMMEDIATELY SET UP COMMAND POSTS IN WASHINGTON, SAN FRANCISCO, CHARLESTON, S.C., AND GUYANA. HE SAID THE AGENCY WORKED WITH THE SECRET SERVICE, U.S. MARSHALS, AND THE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, DEFENSE AND HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE.

BOTH WEBSTER AND CARLUCCI STRESSED THE NEED OF SECRECY TO PROTECT INFORMANTS. CARLUCCI SAID FAILURE TO PROTECT INTELLIGENCE SOURCES WOULD CAUSE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS TO LOSE CONFIDENCE IN THE CIA.

"THIS IN FACT IS ALREADY HAPPENING," CARLUCCI SAID. "TO WHAT EXTENT I CANNOT SAY...BUT WE DETECT A CLEAR LESSENING OF CONFIDENCE IN US ON THE PART OF OUR AGENTS AND FRIENDLY SERVICES WITH WHOM WE WORK."

UPI 12-11 05:21 PES

ROBERT McLOUGHIN, in Lisbon, reveals a bizarre plot hatched to free the Azores Independence—courtesy of big from Portugal business and the OAS

SEPARATISTS in Portugal's Atlantic island possession, the Azores, have admitted the existence of a plot to win independence by force that involved an American Senator, French mercenaries and American financiers.

Jose de Almeida, leader of the Azores Liberation Front (FLA), admitted to revelations by two American investigators that in 1975 he was offered a plan for an armed insurrection headed by members of the OAS. According to the revelations, which were published in the Boston Magazine and in Lisbon earlier this month, the aims were to make the Azores a base of operations against a possible Communist government on the mainland. It failed because the separatists backed out at the last minute and because moves towards a Communist regime in Portugal were checked.

Research in the United States by the two journalists, Fred Strasser and Brian McTigue, revealed months of preparation for the rising that began a year after the democratic coup of April 1974.

The first step involved setting up a clandestine government in Fall River, Massachusetts, the home of many of the 700,000 Azoreans living in the United States. The move was directed by Jean-Denis Raingeard, who has been identified by a CIA source as an operative of the French-Algerian OAS and was recently reported to be directing a mercenary recruitment project for the Rhodesian Government.

Raingeard then approached Strom Thurmond, South Carolina's conservative Republican Senator, seeking support. American Azorean sources claim the Senator offered active encouragement and agreed to contact the CIA to enlist its aid. The Ford Administration and the CIA refused help after being told by the US ambassador in Lisbon, Frank Carlucci, that by meddling in the Azores they would play into the hands of the pro-Soviet Communists. The CIA was not

of the operation moved to the Azores.

However, they appear to have made no move to stop the plotters, who then turned to private financiers for material aid. A close aide of Thurmond, Victor Fediay, 63, brought in a New York businessman named Edward Meadows. Arms would be provided through Cuban exiles.

Fediay kept close contacts with the Fall River Azoreans, who resent Portugal's long history of neglect of the islands and who largely support the idea of their becoming a separate state. They were urged to pressure Congressmen and Senators to call for independence, while the OAS sent letters to the United Nations and Portugal's President threatening terrorist attacks if their demand was not met.

Meanwhile, Raingeard recruited some of their number during the summer for the coming insurrection. A Fall River grocer and ex-Portuguese army sergeant said he declined an offer to lead a squad of mercenaries in an operation he was told was being financed by "an organisation in Europe." But some Azoreans were sent to the islands to begin a campaign of destabilisation.

According to Azoreans in Fall River, the campaign was directed by Jean-Paul Bletiere, a Frenchman with an OAS background who has been living in the Azores since 1967. Responsibility for a number of bomb attacks on left-wing targets in 1975 has never been officially confirmed, and the bombings have continued sporadically to the present day. Although he has now admitted the existence of the plot — and Thurmond's involvement in it — Bletiere has shed no light on the attacks.

By the late summer, Raingeard was boasting that he had recruited nearly 100 men for the operation, which only needed the signature of the separatists to go ahead. But at this point the FLA began to lose interest, its members feeling they were rather than a part of it. The climax was a noisy meeting in a Paris hotel on September 5 which coincided with

in many European capitals to be the prelude to civil war.

At the meeting the FLA representatives were offered a contract drawn up by the OAS men, Senator Thurmond's aide, Fediay and the financier, Meadows. Independence would be theirs in three weeks, they were told, if they agreed to allow Meadows's company total control of tourist expansion. The Azoreans gradually recognised the plan as a "contract for slavery, not independence," and resisted all blandishments and pressures to sign it.

Military action by moderates two months later put an end to any immediate prospect of a Communist regime in Portugal and with it any serious attempt to revive the independence conspiracy.

The FLA leader, Jose de Almeida, told the Guardian that the revelations were substantially true and that he had been approached by "all kinds of people" who had various schemes of their own for the Azores.

Almeida's admission has confirmed suspicions on the mainland that the Azores, as well as Portugal's other autonomous possession, Madeira, are a prime object of interference by foreigners. Their strategic position has been fully exploited militarily by the United States, which keeps an air base on Lajes island, but there is a feeling that political and financial interests are also involved, attracted by the constant friction between the islanders and mainland authorities. Local separatist movements have been variously described as the tool of American and Soviet intelligence agencies, European businessmen, right-wing terrorist organisations and even Third World Socialist countries such as Libya.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE A-3

NEW YORK TIMES
21 NOVEMBER 1978

Soviet and Ethiopia Sign Accord Solidifying Ties in Horn of Africa

By DAVID K. SHIPLER
Special to The New York Times

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 — The Soviet Union today solidified its relationship with Ethiopia by signing a treaty of friendship and cooperation that is expected to maintain or increase Soviet military involvement in the Horn of Africa.

The pact completes the turnabout of alliances in the region. Ethiopia, formerly a client of the United States, shifted its allegiance after a Marxist military government took power following the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie. And Somalia, Ethiopia's rival over disputed territory in the Ogaden desert, abrogated a friendship treaty with Moscow a year ago. Ethiopia relied on Cuban troops and Soviet weapons to expel Somali invading forces from Ogaden earlier this year.

Provision on Bases Is Unclear

Whether the Ethiopian treaty will permit the establishment of Soviet military bases there is unclear. Just five days ago, a group of United States senators visiting here were told emphatically by Boris N. Ponomarev, a member of the Soviet leadership, that there were no such plans.

"There have never been Soviet military contingents in African countries and there are none today," Mr. Ponomarev declared. "At the same time the Soviet Union seeks neither political domination nor military bases nor economic privileges. The entire record of the Soviet Union's relations with the African countries proves this."

In fact, however, an air and naval facility was built by the Russians in the

Somali port of Berbera several years ago.

Recently, Ethiopia has received Soviet aid to counter both Somali attacks and an uprising in Eritrea. Last April, in testimony before a Senate subcommittee, Frank Carlucci, a deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, said the included 400 tanks, 50 jet fighters and large quantities of armored cars, personnel carriers and artillery pieces.

"The Soviet military aid commitment to Ethiopia now ranges close to \$1 billion," he said.

The disruptions of war and population increases have confronted Ethiopia with a food shortage and other economic problems that make it an uncertain foothold for the Russians in Africa.

Massawa Is Still Cut Off

Eritrean guerrillas have cut off Massawa, a Red Sea port, and the rail line between Addis Ababa and Djibouti has only recently been repaired after having been destroyed by the Somalis.

Additional difficulties may arise among farmers if the head of state, Lieut. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, goes through with announced plans to collectivize agriculture.

The treaty, signed in the Kremlin by Colonel Mengistu and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, brings to six the number of underdeveloped countries with similar pacts. The others are Angola, Mozambique, Iraq, India and Vietnam.

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SUBJECT: PRESS ATTACK ON CARLUCCI

1. IZVESTIA NOVEMBER 20 CARRIES SHARP ATTACK ON FRANK CARLUCCI. WE ASSUME TASS WILL CARRY ENGLISH-LANGUAGE SUMMARY OF ARTICLE, WHICH USES AS A PEG A VOA QUOTE OF CARLUCCI THAT DETENTE WAS SHAKEN BY SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN AFRICA AND HIGH MILITARY SPENDING. ARTICLE ALLEGES THAT CARLUCCI, LIKE THE CIA WHERE HE IS NOW DEPUTY DIRECTOR, HAS ENGAGED IN PLOTS, MURDERS AND OVERTHROW OF LEGITIMATE GOVERNMENTS. IT REFERS TO LUMUMBA, BRAZIL, AND GREECE.

2. IN RESPONSE TO PRESS INQUIRIES, EMBASSY SPOKESMAN HAS ISSUED FOLLOWING STATEMENT:

WE REGRET THIS UNWARRENTED ATTACK ON AN OUTSTANDING FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER AND CIVIL SERVANT WHO HAS A VERY HIGH REPUTATION IN THE UNITED STATES. THERE IS NO FOUNDATION WHATSOEVER FOR THE ALLEGATIONS IN THE ARTICLE. SUCH AN ARTICLE DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO

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ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE ENTHE NEW YORK TIMES
19 November 1978

The Nation

Except for Iran Reef

C.I.A. Is at Last Com

By RICHARD BURT

WASHINGTON—Like the warships he used to command, Adm. Stansfield Turner, has come through an arduous shakedown cruise as the Carter Administration's director of Central Intelligence. It is too early to suggest that he has returned safely to port; but his ability to stay afloat is no small accomplishment.

When he was appointed 17 months ago to head the Central Intelligence Agency, the former naval officer found himself with a troubled organization. Public confidence had been shaken by revelations of illegal activities at home and "dirty tricks" abroad while petty bureaucratic jealousies that had been allowed to fester for years undermined the agency's effectiveness. Admiral Turner talks confidently, as he did in an interview last week, about how under him the agency is on its way to winning back respect. His manner was characteristically blunt, but given recent events it may be hard to understand the self-assurance.

The agency has come under attack, especially from White House assistants who maintain that it should have predicted the turmoil that has swept Iran, and who complain that they still do not have adequate information on the Moslem fundamentalists who are challenging the power of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi. Less crucial perhaps, but still distracting, is the way Admiral Turner has been embroiled in disputes involving former agency employees.

One that could affect the agency's future dealings with former workers was the suit against Frank W. Snapp 3d, whose book, "Decent Interval," chronicled C.I.A. bungling in the United States evacuation of South Vietnam three years ago. Last week, William Kampiles, a former agency clerk, was found guilty of selling the Russians a manual on the KH-11 reconnaissance satellite. An expert on strategic arms, David S. Sullivan, was dismissed after he was suspected of passing secrets to an aide to Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington, a hardliner on negotiations for a new arms treaty with the Soviet Union.

These difficulties followed even rougher going in Admiral Turner's first few months, when it seemed that every step he took made matters worse. Morale, already battered, hit rock-bottom after he decided to dismiss 800 employees, many of them espionage operatives and senior staff members. Normally secretive agency officials suddenly began complaining to news reporters about the admiral's "aloofness," his style of management, which seemed cutthroat to them, and his apparent preference for the advice of former naval aides.

Other senior foreign policy officials were antagonized by Admiral Turner's eagerness to grab control of the Pentagon's intelligence services and by what some described as his desire to influence policy on such sensitive issues as the withdrawal of United States forces from South Korea. His obvious ambition and his close to President Carter, a former classmate at Annapolis, whom he sees at least once a week, even produced suggestions, both in and out of government, that a

For all the complaints, though, there are reasons to believe that the worst is over for both Admiral Turner and his agency. Morale at the headquarters in Langley, Va. seems to have improved, in part, the director's aides say, because of efforts to get him to meet with staff members. He now tries to have lunch with members of various offices once or twice a week. Admiral Turner says he enjoys these "bull sessions," but in typical fashion declares, "I'm not about to start a glad-handing campaign just to make people feel better around here."

More important to morale, he insists, is a general easing that has taken place in the criticism directed at the agency. To him, "all the beating this place took in recent years was exactly the same that the military took after Vietnam."

It also helped that Frank Carlucci took over early this year as deputy director, handling the day-to-day management of the agency. Mr. Carlucci had done well in sensitive Government jobs, most recently as the United States Ambassador to Portugal, where he is said to have played a critical role in helping establish a democratic government in 1976. He possesses both the tact and personal insight that his boss is said to lack. Admiral Turner denies reports that he was forced to accept Mr. Carlucci, and in the interview acknowledged that his deputy had "taken a tremendous load off my shoulders."

Even if operations are smoother at Langley, the admiral remains a controversial figure within the Carter Administration at large. His relations with members of the White House staff are tense, and he is known to have locked horns frequently with David Aaron, deputy to national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and a key intelligence aide. As a one-time staff member for the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Mr. Aaron, as well as the Senator he had worked for, Walter F. Mondale, became a keen skeptic of the agency's capability.

One main objection among some policymakers is that the agency persistently has failed to anticipate critical developments. The turmoil in Iran is cited as a prime example; and this purported failing, it is argued, has narrowed the policy opinions available to Mr. Carter.

Admiral Turner, however, replied last week that in most cases the agency had been made the fall guy for the mistakes of others. "We're an easy scapegoat," he said, "because if we miss one, we can't explain what happened." But in discussing the events in Iran, he conceded that "we would have liked to have done better," and disclosed that a new C.I.A. post for "warning" had been created to concentrate resources on future trouble spots.

On the delicate issue of his relations with President Carter, the admiral strongly rejected the notion that he often has tried to influence the outcome of policy debates. But he added that if asked for his opinion on a possible course of action, he is not afraid to speak his mind. "If somebody asks me what I think," he said, "like any red-blooded chap, I'm not going to sit on my hands."

Washington bureau of
The New York Times.

CIA man tells of vital services

The need for good intelligence — to let the U.S. know the intentions of other nations — is more vital today than ever before. Good intelligence will give this country an early warning system that could be the difference between national preservation and destruction.

This was the main message carried to Santa Barbara yesterday by Frank C. Carlucci, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), when he addressed a joint meeting of the Channel City Club and Women's Forum at the Lobero Theater.

Carlucci said the U.S. must be concerned not only about the intentions of the Soviet Union but "other nations who want to develop nuclear weapons without us knowing about it."

"Today we have to look at the world in terms of regional development since what is happening in one country affects its neighbors," Carlucci said.

"Yes, we must be concerned about the Warsaw Pact but there are other important considerations, too. Nothing is isolated. Everything must be put into proper perspective."

Stressing the need for clandestine intelligence to learn what might develop in other countries that would be inimical to U.S. safety, Carlucci said it is of the utmost importance to protect the CIA's sources of information.

"The CIA needs a certain degree of secrecy," he maintained. "We have recently acquired an ally in newspapers when efforts were made to force disclosure of their sources of information."

He pointed out that the newspapers argued that their sources would "dry up" if they were forced to disclose the identity of those providing information. The same holds true for the CIA, Carlucci said, with the added probability that the lives of its agents would be in jeopardy.

Denying charges that the CIA is "a rogue elephant" out of control, Carlucci said that today the CIA is operating under a "proper system of checks and balances" that prevents misuses of power.

He decried, however, the effects of the Freedom of Information Act that opens CIA files to those "in the business to expose CIA agents overseas."

"It makes no sense," he said. "But if the KGB (Russian secret police) requested information from our files we would be obligated to reply within 10 days."

In answer to a question from the audience, Carlucci said the CIA is equipped to alert the U.S. in advance of a nuclear attack.

"It may be weeks, days or hours in advance," he said. After a pause, he added:

"It's a sobering thought. But I assure you that if they hit us first, we will have the power to strike back with more force."

—Tom O'Brien

U.S. Deputy Director

CIA Called 'Ahead' of Russian Spy Agency

American intelligence overall is superior to that of the Soviet Union, Frank C. Carlucci, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, told the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco yesterday.

The KGB, Russia's principal intelligence agency, "has more resources and fewer constraints than the CIA," the official said. "But it also has its disadvantages."

"Technically, we are ahead," Carlucci asserted, "and they carry a lot of ideological baggage. Our analytical capability is far superior to theirs."

He said intelligence organiza-

tions occasionally must submit pessimistic reports to their governments "and I, for one, would not like to be the KGB agent to carry bad news to the Kremlin."

Carlucci, whose speech was interrupted four times by applause said the view of the CIA as a "rogue elephant on the loose" is wrong.

Many of the much-published blunders in American foreign policy that were blamed on the CIA, Carlucci said, occurred because the agency simply followed orders of former secretaries of State or American presidents.

Carlucci, former U.S. am-



FRANK CARLUCCI
He spoke in S.F.

bassador to Portugal, said that because the Soviet Union and the United States are in an "era of strategic parity," this nation depends more upon intelligence gathering than ever before.

"We can simply no longer afford mistakes," Carlucci said.

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CROSS INDEX

Commonwealth Club of
SAN Francisco

For additional information on the above, see:

FILES

DATES

See Carlucci Speech file

SCRANTON TIMES
14 October 1978

Carlucci Sees No Simple Solution to Problems of CIA

By PATRICK MCKENNA
Times Staff Writer

There is no simple solution to problems that have plagued the Central Intelligence Agency over the last several years, according to that agency's deputy director.

Scranton-born Frank Carlucci, sworn in as deputy director in February, spoke in Kingston last night at the dedication of the Wallace F. Stettler Learning Resources Center on the campus of Wyoming Seminary.

"People get too caught up in simplistic solutions," he said.

Legislative restrictions on the CIA, Carlucci said, would only fragment programs and create an unending ribbon of red tape. "Behind every bureaucrat is a law and its dozens of regulations," he said. Carlucci said he believes a certain amount of public disclosure is necessary to maintain some degree of rapport with the public, but that "glorified whistle blowers" ultimately do the agency more harm than good.

He claimed a European author virtually makes a living by publishing the names of CIA agents on that continent.

People often underestimate the importance of the CIA in international affairs, he said.

Claiming most CIA work is analytical, but admitting the agency deals in espionage as well, Carlucci said the importance of a world-wide intelligence network for a country with the power of the United States cannot be overestimated.

"It would be foolish to even talk about something like a SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks) agreement without first arranging for verification of an opponent's strength," he said.

He also said incidents of international terrorism would happen more frequently

if not for CIA infiltration of terrorist operations.

"The best way to prevent terrorism is to know what terrorists are going to do," he said.

He said painstaking moral decisions are made all the time that involve the possible loss of an agent's life.

Agents who have infiltrated terrorist organizations are sometimes called on by those groups to participate in terrorist activities, he said, and decisions by CIA officials always involve "moral values and a sense of responsibility."

Agency activities range from espionage to the tracking of narcotic shipments in foreign lands, he said, and the importance of that activity cannot be overestimated.

Carlucci joined the Foreign Service in 1956 after graduating from Princeton University in 1952, serving in the Navy for two years, and then graduating from the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration in 1955.

His first assignment was as vice consul and economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Johannesburg, South Africa, from 1957 to 1959. He then served as second secretary and political officer in Kishasha, Congo (now Zaire) from 1960 to 1962; as officer in charge, Congolese political affairs, from 1962 through 1964; as consul general to Zanzibar in 1964 and 1965; and as counselor for political affairs, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 1965 through 1969.

Carlucci has also served other government agencies, including the Office of Economic Opportunity, as assistant director and director; the Office of Management and Budget; and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, where he served as an undersecretary from 1972 through 1974.

The government position for which he is best known in the area was his ap-

pointment as presidential representative to the Wyoming Valley during the Agnes disaster of 1972.

That was one of his most memorable assignments, he said, because the response of the people in the area to adversity was "an inspiring experience."

Carlucci said the type of government action taken during the Agnes flood could go a long way in making the federal government more efficient.

"The programs were more simplified in the emergency," he said, "and only one man was accountable."

He said simplification of programs and accountability by individuals is the key to making the entire federal government operate more smoothly.

Carlucci also expressed his views on youth and education.

"There is a great deal of talk today in education concerning relevance vs. the liberal tradition," he said.

Drawing on his experience as a world traveler, Carlucci said, "The greatest strength of American democracy is the diversity of its educational system. We've got to teach people how to think—not what to think," he said.

He said the youth in America today is different in attitude than when he entered the foreign service because it has "no banner to unfurl, and no particular crusade to take part in."

He also said today's youth has a tendency to judge yesterday's actions by today's standards.

"Things the CIA did 10 years ago in the name of democracy are considered wrong today because the circumstances at the time are not considered," he said.

Carlucci is generally considered the second-ranking official in the Central Intelligence Agency, and is responsible for its day-to-day operations.

STATINTL

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THE SACRAMENTO BEE
12 August 1978

Crisis In Confidence Still Hampers CIA Operations, Agency Official Says

By TED BELL
Bee Staff Writer

The nation's secret intelligence agencies are entering a "new era" in their missions and relationship with a free society but are still hampered somewhat by a "crisis in confidence," the deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency said in Sacramento Friday.

Frank C. Carlucci addressed a news conference and later the noon meeting of the Comstock Club at the Red Lion Inn in place of the CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, who had been scheduled to speak but was called back to Virginia late Thursday upon learning his father was critically ill.

"Intelligence-wise, these are different times, they are exciting times," Carlucci told an audience of more

than 400 of Sacramento's business and political leaders. "Never, in my judgement, has there been so much interest on the part of the executive branch and on the part of the Congress in our intelligence product. And that provides an opportunity.

"But, yes, we are still living in a crisis of confidence (in the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies)," Carlucci added. "And that crisis of confidence makes it very difficult for us to take full advantage of those opportunities."

The 48-year-old former ambassador to Portugal and undersecretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, said that the system of checks and balances placed upon the U.S. intelligence agencies in recent years makes it "virtually impossible

for the kinds of abuses that occurred in the past to repeat themselves."

But other measures invoked to allow greater public scrutiny of the CIA have raised serious problems, he said, ranging from the Freedom of Information Act and former CIA operatives who seek to disclose secret information, to the definition of the responsibility of investigative reporters.

"I think we have to have clearly, an appreciation on the part of the American people that secrecy is the heart of an intelligence operation," Carlucci said. "Certainly government needs to be accountable. And certainly people like (Bob) Woodward and (Carl) Bernstein render an outstanding service in what they do and certainly we want to encourage journalists to be investigative journalists, but

I don't think we should become become carried away with the obsession about uncovering one thing after the other."

Carlucci emphasized that the revelation of certain kinds of intelligence information can place the lives of people and their families in danger and sources of intelligence information must receive as much protection as do journalists' sources.

"We are frequently criticized by the press for excessive secrecy," said Carlucci, "and I'm willing to concede that there may well be a considerable amount of over-classification in government. I would just hope that my journalist friends would argue just as vigorously for the protection of intelligence sources as they argue for the protection of journalists' sources. To me, the principle is the same, except in the cases of intelligence sources we are frequently dealing with peoples' lives."

The deputy director said. "We are also in the age of glorification of the whistle-blower" at a time when confidence in government is at a critical juncture.



FRANK C. CARLUCCI
problems of public scrutiny.



AFIO

PERISCOPE

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ASSOCIATION OF FORMER INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS

VOL. IV NO. 3, 1978

AFIO VOICES ALARM AT PROPOSED LEGISLATION

AFIO President Richard Stilwell told the Senate Select Committee on June 15 in Washington that S. 2525 — the draft proposal for restructuring the intelligence community — contains crippling restrictions which will seriously diminish future intelligence effectiveness. "As written," Stilwell said, "the bill is virtually a decision to stop all clandestine operations, not only positive collection and counter-intelligence but also covert action." Referring to numerous presidential approvals of certain clandestine activities required by the bill, Stilwell said that the procedures and personal approval by the President of certain activities is a "mountain of red tape" and "an intolerable burden on the highest levels of government."

John S. Warner, AFIO Legal Advisor, accompanied the AFIO president during the morning-long session chaired by Senator Birch Bayh (D-Ind.). Mr. Warner prepared the lengthy written statement delivered to the Committee and which served as the basis for Stilwell's oral testimony, and answered legal questions posed by the Senators. A number of Washington-area members of AFIO attended the hearings which were held in the Dirksen Office Building.

Senator Walter D. Huddleston, (D-Ky.), explained that the draft version of S. 2525 was written and submitted for public consideration in order that comments could be solicited from those concerned with the final version, which will probably not be voted on by the full Senate this year. Various critics of intelligence — including Morton Halperin, director of the Center for National Security Studies who was present during the June 15 testimony — have described S. 2525 as insufficiently restrictive, claiming that it contains loopholes which will allow repetition of past abuses. On the other hand, a number of intelligence establishment leaders, including three former CIA Directors, have labeled the bill as unnecessarily restrictive. Stilwell, joined the latter group in assailing the proposed bill as "an overreaction to a few abuses of the past", in the face of a growing Soviet threat.

S. 2525 is known formally as the "National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act of 1978." Stilwell told the Committee that AFIO believes the bill is mislabeled: "The word 'reform'," he stated, "has an unfortunate connotation which is an affront to the thousands of dedicated employees of the intelligence community who were never aware of, (and never) participated in, the very few transgressions which led to the many sensational charges of the past few years."

In his statement, the AFIO President dealt with all aspects of the proposed legislation which were considered to cause difficulties for the efficient functioning of intelligence. As an example, there are some 67 different provisions requiring reports by intelligence agencies to the Congress. Space is too brief to list all the issues but we urge members to write for their copy of this statement. After reading it, please send \$1.50 to cover mailing and printing costs to AFIO national headquarters.

Following the testimony of the AFIO president Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Az.), supported the positions defended by Stilwell and Warner. "The American people have no conception of intelligence," the Senator said. Decrying unnecessary revelations and leaks concerning intelligence, the Senator stated that he knew of "one death" of an American intelligence officer following irresponsible disclosure.

In addition to the Senate appearance AFIO submitted on 26 June its strong opposition to H.R. 7308 to the House of Representatives' Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties and the Administration of Justice. The Subcommittee is now holding hearings on the act entitled "Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978." (See page 8).

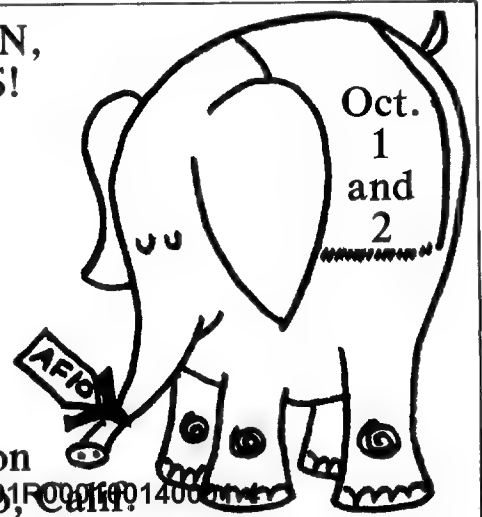
Legal Advisor Warner prepared the comprehensive study of the Senate's S. 2525 in collaboration with three AFIO members with extensive legal and Congressional experience: Messrs. John M. Maury, Lawrence R. Houston and Walter L. Pforzheimer.

(Copies of the AFIO statement and the complete letter on H.R. 7308 are being distributed to members of the Board of Directors and Chapter Executives. Members who wish copies may obtain them by sending \$1.50 to cover mailing and printing costs to AFIO national headquarters).

**COME ON,
ROGUES!**

**Don't
Forget
To Be
With Us!**

**Fourth
National
Convention
San Diego, Calif.**





The speaker at the May AFIO Washington luncheon was DCI Frank Carlucci. All the others are former colleagues you may recognize no matter what your service or agency was.

INTRODUCTION TO SENATE TESTIMONY OF AFIO PRESIDENT STILWELL

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to appear before this Committee to present the views of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO) on S. 2525, entitled the "National Intelligence Reorganization and Reform Act of 1978." We are especially grateful because we are convinced that our country's ability to cope effectively with the threats to national and Free World security that we are certain to confront over the remainder of this century will depend, in substantial degree, on the professionalism and elan of the intelligence community and the quality of its output.

A clarified charter for the intelligence agencies of this government and clear-cut guidelines to govern their activities are needed. We, therefore, support legislation to that end. But in our considered view, S. 2525 does not fill the bill. It is long on restrictions, short on flexibility to adjust to changing situations and lacking incentives for greater excellence in intelligence. Many of its provisions are ambiguous and would require almost as many lawyers as case officers. It goes far beyond legitimate and necessary Congressional oversight. A 263-page draft — incidentally, ten times the length of the entire National Security Act of 1947 — can fairly be labeled over-management. It is out of balance. While designed to empower and guide the entire range of national intelligence activities, it concentrates excessively on a miniscule — albeit vital — segment of the total effort. Overall, the drafting of S. 2525 appears not to have been preceded by a detailed appraisal of the extant and projected international and domestic environment, and the role that intelligence must play in meeting the resultant challenge to the security of this nation.

I realize this is a strong statement, but I am sure that this Committee desires nothing less than complete candor. Before addressing the various provisions of the Bill which are of major concern, let me outline AFIO's perception of the role and responsibilities of our intelligence agencies in the years ahead. In our judgment, our intelligence resources will shoulder burdens far in excess of any experienced to date in support of foreign policy and protection of national security.

I am confident that the members of this Committee are under no illusions regarding the ultimate designs of the Soviet Union. The last decade has been witness to prodigious efforts to achieve dominance in every dimension of military power; and the results of this drive have been well documented by intelligence. The Soviet Union is prepared for the eventuality of war at any level but its leadership aspires to advance toward world hegemony step by step, by means short of war. Thus, the principal role of its Armed Forces is to undergird political and economic initiatives intended to disrupt our alliances, sap the vitality of the free enterprise system, isolate the United States and extend

Soviet influence into every quarter of the globe. But awareness of the Soviet grand strategy is not a sufficient basis for effective countermoves. The indispensable condition precedent for U.S. and/or Allied actions to checkmate the Soviet Union is advance knowledge of the substance and timing of specific actions to further its expansionist policy. Our intelligence capabilities must coalesce to meet this requirement. Like the strategic nuclear TRIAD, our various intelligence capabilities — conspicuously including human intelligence — are interdependent and mutually reinforcing. Yet S. 2525, in its present form, imposes troublesome — approaching prohibitive — operational restraints on the conduct of clandestine collection, i.e. old fashioned espionage.

The Soviet challenge is not the only threat to our vital interests abroad. Indeed, there is hardly an area on the globe where one can safely assume that peace and stability will endure. Never before has the security and well-being of the United States been more susceptible to disturbance by events abroad. Our dependence on foreign energy sources is the most dramatic case in point. Our economic life is heavily dependent on foreign trade and resources, and our national defense relies on foreign alliances and overseas bases. Thus situations continue to arise in which we will find it necessary to try to influence the course of events in furtherance of our legitimate national interests. Sometimes these situations may be most prudently and effectively dealt with through means short of direct U.S. involvement. But again, S. 2525 imposes significant obstacles, inhibiting the flexibility which is essential to the success of such operations.

These introductory comments would be out-of-balance without a word on counterintelligence. Without effective counterintelligence, neither intelligence operations nor covert actions can be pursued with confidence. The examples of audacious and aggressive KGB operations in the United States and abroad, including the "bugging" of our Embassy in Moscow, which have recently surfaced, are but the tip of the iceberg. Senator Moynihan aptly described the counterintelligence threat as "massive." He is so right. Moreover, that threat is growing. Identification of the specifics of that threat and the countering of penetrations of our security necessitates a major effort, sophisticated means and a high degree of operational resourcefulness. Some of the provisions of S. 2525 are not in consonance with the magnitude of that vital and difficult task.

Now, we turn to a detailed analysis of S. 2525 and those specific provisions which we believe require thorough review and modification.

CIA Has 'New Sense Of National Purpose,' Deputy Director Says

CIA Deputy Director Frank C. Carlucci, in his first public address since coming to the agency, said he feels a "changing mood" toward CIA in the public, the press and Congress, and that it is gaining "a new sense of national purpose." He also told a luncheon meeting of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers at Fort Myer, Va., on 17 May that there are a number of "important changes" being made at CIA, including more stress on relating signal intelligence to photographic imagery, and increasing use of automatic data processing to help analysts cope with the increasing flow of raw information.



Carlucci, who had been U.S. Ambassador to Portugal before assuming responsibility for the day-to-day operations of CIA under Director Adm. Stansfield Turner, told an audience of several hundred that CIA is "very vibrant, very much alive and very much looking toward the future. You may say I'm absolutely crazy," but "I come at this agency with a fundamentally optimistic outlook which I've always had."

At State Department posts in Africa, as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and in other positions, Carlucci said he had faced dire predictions, but that "none of those things came to pass. There's a much greater chance they will come to pass if that's all we dwell on."

Today, he said, intelligence agencies "find greater use for the end product; there is greater access to high levels" of the Administration and Congress; "there is a greater opportunity to build public support, and there is an unparalleled opportunity to work with Congress."

He admitted there are four major problems facing CIA, but also said there are bright spots.

'Unending Compromise'

"The first and most serious" is "what seems to be the unending compromise of sources and methods." He noted that previously in testimony to the Senate Intelligence Committee, former CIA chief Richard Helms said the agency is "hemorrhaging" with leaks. "Indeed," said Carlucci, "that's the sensation you sometimes get. If you can't protect sources or methods, you can't live. I've seen revelations where people's lives have literally been put in danger. To this day, we can't tell whether they're alive or dead."

But "the other side of that coin" is that "there's not a lot that's come out, particularly given the opportunity for financial gain. Leaks do not come from those that work in the community. There's less and less from the Hill, and none from retired officers. They come from officers who feel ill-equipped or have personal grievances." Some have said, Carlucci noted, that "Moral dilemmas often come on the heels of personal grievances."

"I feel the answer isn't solely in legislation," but in creating an "atmosphere where there is a respect for professionalism. . .and high standards. I have an idea some of these revelations are not falling on quite as fertile ground as they fell on before."

A second problem is stories in the press about internal CIA affairs — for instance, a study by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) that working conditions at headquarters in Langley, Va., are not up to par. But, "If we're being criticized by OSHA, we're generating a lot of sympathy around the country." Similarly, a recent newspaper story about CIA want ads resulted in a jump in overall applications.

"We are in the public eye," but "the people (want) fair play. I think they're becoming increasingly supportive." They are asking "who's worrying about the other side (Soviet intelligence services)?" Carlucci said Director Turner has "talked of an open policy," but stressed that "it's not giving away classified information, but taking information that can be declassified and making it part of the public dialogue" so the public "can see the very high quality" of CIA work. So far, this policy has not given away "a source or a method."

A third major problem is "the role of Congress. There have been a lot of

sensational hearings, and there will probably be some more. . . But Congress has gradually learned more about (the intelligence community)." It now has "separate committees" for intelligence matters and there are "very few leaks (today), if any, out of those committees."

"Sure," said Carlucci, "we still have to define the difference between oversight and micromanagement. But we are in a dialogue where we are creating mutual confidence. We're closer to a national consensus that will enable a return to professionalism."

The fourth problem is "charter legislation," specifically Senate Bill S. 2525, which is aimed at coming up with new ways for CIA to operate. It "raises a lot of questions and problems," but "you have to look at the legislative process: a bill introduced is not a bill that is passed." It must come up for debate, and "we will speak up." Furthermore, "there are signs we will gain significant support. . . It's a process of compromise. . . After you do it in one house (of Congress), you do it in the other house, . . . and it's all taking place" in a better atmosphere for CIA.

Carlucci noted that "the traditionalists say we oughtn't to have any legislation. Indeed, this is a difficult and challenging task. But first, we have passed the point of no return. . .and second, given the problems and the confidence issues raised. . .about the intelligence community. . .the best way to handle it is to get an agreed-upon charter and agreed-upon standards, where they (Congress) agree and we go ahead. . ."

Overall, said Carlucci, "I don't mean to leave you with the impression that all is sweetness and light. I don't know how many more skeletons will be dragged out of the closet." CIA, Carlucci said, has put in "109 man-years of effort on 16,000 requests under the Freedom of Information Act. I once told Congress that if the KGB (Soviet Committee for State Security) put in a request (under FOI), we would have ten days to respond, and if we turned their request down, they would have 20 days to appeal."

But in general, "I sense a changing mood and a more favorable climate in which to operate."

'A Very Different Set Of Skills'

Along with the new climate, "the intelligence product has changed. Today's intelligence (comes from) an integrated approach. . . You can't see Ethiopia as an isolated country," for instance. It must be studied in relation to "the Sudan, Kenya, Angola, and its impact on the Middle East."

Issues, such as strategic arms limitation and nuclear proliferation, are now being viewed in the same way. A "cross-cutting" of intelligence is used.

And, said Carlucci, "new areas" are being covered. Drugs "are becoming an increasingly important part of the agency's activities;" terrorism is being looked at more closely; theories of economics are being studied with new emphasis — Soviet strategic developments are now evaluated "in the light of economic prospects;" and national resources, including oil, are getting more attention from CIA.

"So we have a very different set of skills" that in the past. "It's why we have a dual-headed system" of administration that covers both the CIA and the intelligence community as a whole. Director Turner now "has some budget clout and believe me, that is teeth."

(Reprinted with permission of *Aerospace Daily*.)

AFIO SUPPORTS BELL ON WITHHOLDING INFORMANT'S IDENTITIES

The following is a copy of a Mailgram sent to Attorney General Griffin Bell lauding his refusal, under the threat of contempt of court charges, to release the names of former FBI informants in the civil suit brought by the Socialist Workers' Party:

Recently the Association of Former Intelligence Officers was critical of your decision to proceed with the indictments of three former high ranking FBI officials. We are still hopeful that those indictments will be withdrawn. It is now our Association's turn to commend you for your strong stand on the release of the names of eighteen informants sought by the Socialist Workers' Party. We applaud your personal courage in taking that position. It evinces your clear understanding of the great harm which could befall intelligence and law enforcement agencies if they could not guarantee the confidentiality of sources. We fervently hope that the courts will have the wisdom to uphold the essentiality of that guarantee.

Richard G. Stilwell, General, USA Ret., President

FLORIDA

The First Annual Florida State AFIO Conference was a successful reunion in Lake Placid on 28 April, with AFIO National President Dick Stilwell receiving a standing ovation from delegates after his speech. Alice Stilwell and AFIO Executive Director Jack Coakley also attended the initial Florida-wide conclave of former intelligence officers.

Chairman Stan Phillips reviewed the progress of the group and outlined plans for chapters in Fort Myers and the Panhandle region north of Gainesville. Stan also announced that planning will be beginning soon for both the 1979 State Conference and the 1980 National Convention, scheduled to be held in Florida. The meeting was brought to a successful conclusion with short talks by Al Patti, Herman Bly and O.D. Simpson.

During the business meeting Stan Phillips unveiled his plans for a Florida State Action Committee. Stan is forming this group to assist all members interested in making speeches in their communities, media appearances, or in other ways speaking out on behalf of AFIO and the intelligence community.

In his *Suncoast Chapter News*, May edition, editor Dave Kelsey praised Stan Phillips, Al Bemby and Marea Wynn for their roles in making the first state-wide gathering a reality.

PENNSYLVANIA

Volume 1, Number 1 of the newsletter of the Keystone State Chapter of AFIO was circulated in June. It reported on the first general membership meeting which met at the Carlisle Barracks Officers' Club on 6 May. Chapter by-laws were adopted and plans approved for a program for the coming year. Regular meetings will be held during the months of January, March and May, with an annual meeting each November.

Officers have been elected for the chapter: President, Col. E.E. Welch; Vice President, Edward L. Hickcox; Secretary/Treasurer, Barry Ryan; Directors: COL. Thomas B. Hennessey and Frank M. Schramko. A nominating committee for future elections is composed of Gen. Joseph E. McCarthy, Col. Dale J. Hanks and Benedict M. Johnston.

NEW ENGLAND

AFIO members from five states convened in Newport, Rhode Island on 20 May for a gathering of the New England Chapter. Heler Priest Deck, who is also a member of AFIO's Board of Directors, presided. A contingent of travelers from national headquarters was on hand, including John Maury, Walter Pforzheimer, Larry Houston, Harry Rositzke and Dave Phillips; as was the Chairman of the AFIO Board of Directors Lyman B. Kirkpatrick, Jr., and his wife, AFIO member Rita Kirkpatrick.

In the principal address Senator Clairborne Pell spoke after luncheon. The Rhode Island legislator, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, cited a need for new legislation, saying the 1947 act was overly broad and been used to authorize "many unwise, unproductive and undemocratic acts." But Pell cautioned against overlegislation. "A President must be permitted enough flexibility under the law," he said, "to protect national security."

The reunion received extensive publicity in the *Providence Sunday Journal* and other media; with detailed reporting on the panel discussion on impending legislation in which Messrs. Maury, Houston and Pforzheimer were the principal participants.

GREATER NEW YORK

The first membership meeting was held in New York on 16 May and, despite a rainy, wet night, attracted a good number of AFIO members from Manhattan and its environs. It was resolved the group will be known as the Greater New York Chapter (plans are being made for another state chapter with headquarters in Syracuse).

An Executive Committee was elected: a Chairman, Secretary/Treasurer, and three members. These are, respectively, Derek A. Lee, Ralph Vollono, George Bookbinder, William Hood and Gus Vellios.

The next meeting of the new group is planned for September, just prior to the National Convention in early October, so that the Greater New York Chapter delegate to San Diego will be able to represent the membership at the convention.

CALIFORNIA

An especially noteworthy gathering celebrated the D-Day anniversary in June when the Orange County Chapter held a dinner-meeting in Tustin, California. The principal speaker was AFIO member Rear Admiral "Ben" Bass, who discussed D-Day and the other two-thirds of the war: the fight to VJ Day and the ongoing intelligence battle which has continued ever since. Special guests included AFIO member Lt. General William R. Peers and General Curtis LeMay. 82 guests from the area attended the evening meeting. (See photo).



Rear Admiral "Ben" Bass was the speaker at a June meeting of the Orange County, California AFIO Chapter. Above: Tom Moon, Vice President, General Curtis LeMay and President Dennis V. Cavanaugh.

NOTES FROM NATIONAL —

CONVENTION SIGN-UP FORMS. . . .With this issue you have received a form to indicate your intention to attend the Fourth National Convention in Coronado, California on October 1-2, 1978. Please complete and return the form as early as possible to assist the Convention Committee. Please note that the forms are to be mailed to the Convention Committee and *not* to the AFIO office.

CIRA LUNCHEON SET FOR FALL . . .The Central Intelligence Retiree Association will hold its Fall Luncheon on October 20, 1978 at the Kenwood Country Club in Bethesda, Maryland. The speaker will be former Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger. CIRA's address is: PO Box 1150, Ft. Myer, VA 22211.

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE. . . .We are in the process of mailing applications to those individuals listed in our files who were previously contacted but did not join. The preliminary results have been excellent proving that follow-up contacts are well worth the effort. We ask that you look through your own address book for colleagues who are not yet members and either contact them yourself or send us the names so we may forward them information. Our primary source of new members is still through your referrals. Don't overlook friends, neighbors and relatives who support your ideas and would be pleased to join as Associate Members.

HAYAKAWA-ZEFERETTI RESOLUTION. . . .Recently you should have received a mailing of the Concurrent Resolution introduced in both Houses of Congress by Senator S.I. Hayakawa and Congressman Leo C. Zeferetti. This mailing was done through the courtesy of Senator Hayakawa's staff. Since the Resolution supports AFIO's position, we provided address labels on a "one-time" basis. We have *not* released our mailing list to anyone!

KEEP US POSTED. . . .Our AFIO on the Move column reports on member activity so you can learn what your colleagues are doing. Unfortunately, we don't hear from everyone who is active in speaking or writing. That information is also of value to the AFIO office as a demonstration of the national character of the association. Anytime you speak in public, have material printed, or appear on radio or TV please let us know and include information about the nature of the event. Above all, include pictures! We know you are tired of seeing pictures only of Washington area members in PERISCOPE. All we need are some black and white glossies from you to change that.

EUROPEAN MEMBERS. . . .R.M.A. "Scotty" Hirst has written to point out that we often overlook our overseas members. He suggests that those residing in Europe should try to keep in touch and consider occasional get-togethers. We urge the overseas contingent to contact "Scotty" at: 6200 Wiesbaden, Gustav-Freytagstrasse 6, Federal Republic of Germany.

WASHINGTON AREA MONTHLY LUNCHEONS. . . .The informal monthly lunch will continue through the summer at Hogates Restaurant at 9th St. and Maine Ave. in the District of Columbia. The luncheons are held the LAST TUESDAY of every month at 1230 hours preceded by a social hour. Reservations are not required but we would appreciate a phone call the day before if you plan to attend. Guests are always welcomed.

The extent of physical danger to which intelligence officers are exposed during their huggermugger careers has often been exaggerated. There were some exciting episodes in my twenty-five years of service with the CIA when the adrenalin ran fast, notably in Guatemala in 1954, during the Dominican crisis in Santo Domingo in 1965 and in Lebanon in 1958. But in eight countries abroad I found that other foreign service officers ran risks equal to mine and American journalists often had to brave gunfire and hostile crowds while I remained safe at the center of a communications net in a comfortable Embassy office.

In fact, other than a few isolated James Bond incidents, the most tense moments in my intelligence career came after my retirement in 1975, when I ventured onto college campuses to defend the CIA. Some of those excursions to academe were, to use intelligence jargon, hairy.

Since 1975 a coterie of ex-intelligence people — all members of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers — have survived threats and unruly audiences at universities and colleges across the country. They have met with hecklers and handbills and placards and protesters. At times they must have wondered if it wouldn't have been wiser, and safer, to have stayed home.

Only last September Bill Colby, Ray Cline and I were confronted with a touchy situation at the University of Southern California at Los Angeles. Ray's debate opponent began by saying that Ray should be the first CIA officer to be tried as a war criminal. Then my adversary, assassination buff Mark Lane, accused me of perjuring myself before several Congressional Committees. And the year before that in Madison, Wisconsin, scores of policemen had been summoned to quell what appeared to be an incipient riot when four hundred protesters stormed and took over the hall where I was speaking before a civic group.

But, in recent months, I had noted a remarkable trend. Increasingly, when radicals attempted to disrupt the dialog, other students would turn on them and say, "Shut up; let's hear what he has to say."

Despite this improvement I was nervous recently when I rode an elevator in New York to the fifteenth floor auditorium at Columbia University to participate in a debate on the CIA. The seminar was sponsored by graduate students at the School of International Affairs. Similar gatherings at other schools, I had found tended to attract a small lunatic fringe more inclined to be unruly than to discuss issues. Surely, I concluded, given Columbia's history of campus unrest, a lively day must be in store.

The debate from the podium held little promise of being overly sedate either. Harry Rositzke and I, representing AFIO, had been invited to defend intelligence; the opposing speakers were Morton Halperin, an indefatigable critic of the CIA, and Frank Snapp, author of *Decent Interval*, a book which made old-line spies shudder when they read in its Foreword that one of Snapp's first actions on his initial assignment overseas was to begin keeping a diary.

Mr. Snapp and I led off, and our remarks were followed by a spirited but decorous question and answer period. Then the viewpoints of the other pair of speakers were heard, followed by some brisk exchanges with the audience. But even the most agitated students spoke without excessive emotion. About half way through, I decided it was developing along the lines of a useful debate.

Yet, it just seemed too good to be true. Perhaps this was only the calm before a shower of invective would be directed against Harry Rositzke and me. I inspected the crowd — 150 young people — and spotted three likely suspects. Yes, I convinced myself, they would be the ones who would trigger the disturbance. There they were strategically located in the audience, an old Commie tactic. I gave them names: "Beads" for the first, "Long-hair" for the next and the most likely culprit I dubbed "Whiskers."

Soon my suspicions were being confirmed. "Beads" and "Long-hair" and "Whiskers" posed their questions: the rhetoric was uninhibited and the Marxist bias, I decided, obvious. Yes, I had been right — the three of them were trouble-makers.

But then in due time it was over. During four hours there had been no accusations, no heckling, no strident voices. The quality of the dialog had been good.

Afterwards "Beads" chatted with me for a few moments. Then "Long-hair" shook my hand and thanked me for making the trip to Columbia.

Only a few people remained as I prepared to depart. "Whiskers" was one of them, standing near the elevator. He spoke to me: "You know, it's really difficult to thrash out these issues in such a large group. We have smaller workshops here frequently. Would you be willing to come back, another time, so we can really bat it around?"

David Atlee Phillips

NEW BOARD MEMBERS

Those who will not be at the October Convention are invited to submit to National Headquarters nominations for five new members of the AFIO Board of Directors.

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ON THE INTELLIGENCE BOOKSHELF . . . Current books of interest to intelligence buffs and watchers of the world scene. All reviews are by AFIO members*

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Editor's note: We are deferring our regularly scheduled book reviews in order to print this check list of recent publications on intelligence. It is excerpted from a list prepared by AFIO member Walter L. Pforzheimer.

BEESLY, Patrick.

Very Special Intelligence: The Story of the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Center, 1939-1945
New York: Doubleday, 1978

This excellent book, already published in England, and scheduled for U.S. publication this month, is one of the most accurate of its kind. The Operational Intelligence Center (OIC) in British Naval Intelligence was established to furnish the all-source intelligence necessary to combat, in particular, German submarine and raider elements, and their naval escort ships, as well as other German operations, especially along American-British supply routes in the North Atlantic. The vital convoys in this area were particularly necessary for the survival of Britain. Beesly, who was deputy chief of the Submarine Tracking Room in OIC, has had access to many of the pertinent British naval records, including recently declassified ULTRA documents. An important element of this book is the fact that the Germans were reading many of the British naval codes until well into 1943.

[See also: Appendix 10 in *The Critical Convoy Battles of March 1943* by Jurgen Rohwer (Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1977)]

BROOK-SHEPHERD, Gordon.

The Storm Petrels: The Flight of the First Soviet Defectors
New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1978

The author, a British journalist, has set forth a well written study of early Soviet defectors from 1928 until the beginning of World War II. The book commences with the defection of Boris Bajanov, personal assistant to Stalin and secretary to the Politburo. Bajanov, still living in France, defected in 1928 and was interviewed extensively by Brook-Shepherd. The four other major defectors described are Grigory Bessedovsky, Georges Agabekov, Walter Krivitsky, and Alexander Orlov. The stories of other defectors are intertwined. As the author states in his preface, this book sometimes reads like "novels of spy fiction", but it is highly authoritative.

CAMPBELL, Rodney.

The Luciano Project: The Secret Wartime Collaboration of the Mafia and the U.S. Navy

New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1977

The author here describes the use of Mafia personnel (including the key figure, the imprisoned Charles "Lucky" Luciano) to secure the New York waterfront from sabotage and subversion of vital cargo shipments in the early stages of World War II. There is also some indication of the use of these persons for positive intelligence for the invasion of Sicily. This book is based on the official report of New York State Commissioner of Investigation William Herlands in support of Governor Dewey's earlier commutation of Luciano's prison term and the latter's subsequent deportation. At Naval Intelligence request, the Herlands Report was kept secret until it formed the basis of this book.

COLBY, William E.

Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA

New York: Simon and Schuster, 1978

This book describes Colby's intelligence career, commencing with his assignments in OSS in World War II when he parachuted behind the lines on hazardous missions in France and Norway. He then details his CIA career in which he rose from case officer and other assignments to become Director of Central Intelligence during its most troubled and controversial times — the aftermath of Watergate and the Congressional Hearings into alleged misdeeds by CIA and the Intelligence Community. He also discusses his role as an Ambassador in Vietnam and the pacification and Phoenix programs there.

EPSTEIN, Edward Jay.

Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald

New York: Reader's Digest Press (McGraw-Hill), 1978

This highly controversial book, the result of extensive research, presents the author's view of Oswald as a possible or probable KGB agent in the assassination of President Kennedy. Included is extensive consideration that the Soviet defectors, Yuri Nosenko, Anatoli Golitsin, and "Fedora" (the FBI's Soviet agent in the U.N. in New York) were actually dis-

information agents to clear Oswald of KGB taint. The bona fides of Nosenko is still very controversial in CIA circles. This book still leaves more questions unanswered than it answers with respect to the assassination.

JONES, R.V.

The Wizard War: British Scientific Intelligence, 1939-1945

New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1978

This book, already published in England and scheduled for June publication here, describes the author's experiences as a scientific intelligence advisor to the RAF and the British Secret Intelligence Service, as well as his associations with senior British scientific personnel throughout World War II. It has received very favorable reviews in British circles.

KAHN, David.

Hitler's Spies: German Military Intelligence in World War II

New York: Macmillan, 1978

This is the most detailed study on this subject in English, written by the author of *The Codebreakers*, a classic book on cryptology. As it has just been published, there has been no time for professional review. This volume is based on personal interviews with participants and on extensive research of documentary material. Mr. Kahn is an AFIO member.

MONTAGU, Ewen E. S.

Beyond Top Secret Ultra

New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1978

This book is the World War II memoir of a British Naval Intelligence Officer, Ewen Montagu. In particular, he was the Naval Intelligence member of the Double-Cross (XX) Committee headed by John Masterman. This Committee set the policy for running the doubled German agents in England against the German Abwehr for intelligence and deception purposes up to and through the Normandy invasion. Montagu handled all of the ULTRA and Abwehr traffic pertaining to naval XX matters in furtherance of the XX Committee's activities. Montagu also briefly describes Operation Mincemeat, a major British deception operation in connection with the Allied invasion of Sicily. He was the case officer for this operation, which is described in greater detail in his earlier book, *The Man Who Never Was*. These memoirs are highly authoritative.

MOSLEY, Leonard.

Dulles: A Biography of Eleanor, Allen, and John Foster Dulles and Their Family Network

New York: Dial Press, 1978

This is a journalistic account of the lives of Allen Dulles, Director of Central Intelligence, his brother, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State in the Eisenhower administration, and their sister, Eleanor, who had a long career in government, largely in the Department of State. An attempt is made to describe how their lives intertwined. Unfortunately, the book contains so many errors that it must be read with great caution.

WALTERS, Lieutenant General Vernon A.

Silent Missions

New York: Doubleday & Co., 1978

Walters enlisted as a private in the U.S. Army at the beginning of World War II and retired in 1976 in the grade of Lt. Gen. from the position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. During those years, he had a unique intelligence career as a military and defense attache, and as an interpreter at many high level meetings between U.S. Presidents (and other senior government officials) and foreign Chiefs of State. Many of Gen. Walters' assignments were based not only on his great discretion but also on his fine acumen and incredible command of foreign languages. As Defense Attache in Paris, he was able to infiltrate and exfiltrate Henry Kissinger (then Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs) in and out of Paris well over a dozen times for secret talks with the North Vietnamese. In addition, Gen. Walters initiated several meetings with the Chinese leading up to President Nixon's historic trip to China in 1972. He also includes a chapter on the CIA's rejection of White House attempts to involve it in the Watergate cover-up. This book contains many footnotes to history and is written with all of Gen. Walters' brilliance as a raconteur.

WEINSTEIN, Allen.

Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case

New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978

Weinstein, a professor of history at Smith College, has written the most comprehensive study to date of the case of Alger Hiss, a former senior State Department official. In this, the author was aided by the declassification and release of thousands of pages of formerly classified government documents about the case. Weinstein began his work in the belief that Hiss had been unjustly convicted. When he had ended his research, he was convinced that Hiss was guilty. It is an important study of a major case of

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In the last issue we printed a letter sent by AFIO to the Chairman of the Board of the National Broadcasting Company which was critical of the program "Spying for Uncle Sam" which was aired on March 28, 1978. The Law Department of NBC has responded. Following are some extracts from that reply:

... "We regret that you were displeased by the program. It was not the intent of NBC News to condemn the CIA or question the need for its operations. The program had quite a different purpose — to report on the personal experience of one couple that had been involved in certain CIA operations. NBC recognizes. . . . that other people might have had a completely different experience. . . .

... "In your letter you assert that broadcasting the program obligates NBC, under the FCC's fairness doctrine, to present the 'other side' of the 'controversial issue of public importance' purportedly discussed. We do not agree. In the first place, we do not believe that the program dealt with 'a controversial issue of public importance' within the meaning of the FCC's fairness doctrine. . . .

... "While we cannot agree with your views on SPYING FOR UNCLE SAM, we thank you for sharing them with us. We also assure you that NBC News will continue to cover CIA subjects as they become newsworthy."



Remember when the then young Gordon McLendon was known to sports fans across the country as The Old Scotchman? McLendon was a prominent sportscaster in the days when Big League games were not broadcast nationally — until Gordon came up with the idea of "recreation", using sound effect records and a highly developed sense of the dramatic to create the impression that he was on the scene, live, instead of in a radio studio!

AFIO Life Member Honor Roll

We welcome the following AFIO members whose generous contributions increase the ranks of AFIO Life Members:

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Washington, D.C.

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San Juan, Rizal, Phillipines

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Remember that Life Membership is available to both Full and Associate Members. The contribution is \$150.00 regardless of the age of the member and it is tax deductible.

An AFIO Letter To The House Of Representatives

Dear Mr. Chairman:

As President of the Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO), I have the honor to present the views of our Association on H.R. 7308, the "Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act of 1978" on which your Subcommittee is presently holding hearings.

We vigorously oppose this bill insofar as it requires a judicial warrant to obtain foreign intelligence by use of electronic surveillance of a "foreign power" or "agent of a foreign power." The provisions which so require run contrary to the national interest. They correct no known abuse, greatly inhibit foreign intelligence activities, create substantial new security hazards, afford no additional safeguards for rights of Americans, and are inconsistent with the Constitution as repeatedly interpreted by the Supreme Court. It is frankly incredulous that the Congress and the Executive should be joining hands in this bill — and its Senate counterpart — to strip the President of his Constitutional prerogatives in the pursuit of no known constructive purpose and at the price of major reduction of effectiveness of intelligence.

The full substance of our position is set forth in my 15 June testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence with respect to S. 2525; and I therefore attach a copy of that testimony. Incorporated therein is the statement of John S. Warner, Legal Advisor to this Association, before the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence on January 17, 1978. His testimony is fully consistent with the dissenting views of that Committee in its report on H.R. 7308 (Report 95-1283, Pt. I, dated June 8, 1978). I want to place on the record the position of AFIO as further endorsing both these dissenting views and the substitute bill sponsored by Mr. McClory, subject to the latter's modifications as outlined hereinafter.

... But our principal concern relates to the standards themselves. Not only must it be shown that the foreign power engages in clandestine activities in the United States, it must also be shown that such activities are contrary to the interests of the United States. If a foreign power is conducting intelligence activities in secret in the United States — and it would not be prudent to assume that any foreign power is not — surely no one would

believe that the motivation for such activity is benevolence towards the United States. The universally accepted meaning of "clandestine intelligence activities," is espionage, pure and simple. The convoluted words in the report which attempt to explain this statutory standard result in a distortion of the generally understood meaning of words. The requirement as stated in the report that the Government must "show that the foreign power has demonstrated some pattern or practice of engaging in clandestine intelligence activities in the United States contrary to the interests of the United States" is far too restrictive and far too harsh. In effect, it says you can't collect the first or second time such activities occur, but only if there is a pattern or practice. How many times does it take to establish a pattern or practice? We believe this is absurd. Even if it is the first time, let intelligence collect!

The wording with respect to these two matters creates inflexibility and denies opportunities. Such wording should never be in a statute. We believe the collection of intelligence from foreigners should not be regulated in detail by law so long as the rights of Americans are safeguarded. We do not believe the Constitution requires the Executive to forego collection of needed intelligence from foreigners in the United States. The Congress should have the wisdom not to limit the Executive unduly, having in mind the vast responsibility placed on the President by the Constitution in the field of foreign relations and national security. If there is any balance to be struck in this area, surely it should be struck in favor of the President, permitting him to have flexibility and to seize opportunities to fulfill his awesome responsibilities.

Just a word concerning the Constitutional issue. The injection of the Judiciary into the foreign intelligence arena, as this bill does, raises profound issues bearing on basic Constitutional concepts to which the Supreme Court has addressed itself many times. This legal history is reviewed in the attachment to this letter and in the dissenting views on the House Intelligence Committee Report on H.R. 7308. We are aware that many witnesses have discussed this area. Therefore, we shall not dwell on this except to say that to give the Judiciary approval, or disapproval, authority relating to intelligence collection activities conducted by the Executive against foreigners is simply not consistent with the Constitution.

AFIO stands ready to testify on this most serious matter and will be glad to answer any specific questions the Subcommittee may have. The more than 2,500 members of AFIO are former intelligence professionals. Included are officers thoroughly familiar with all aspects of intelligence activities and many who have spent careers in applying and interpreting the law with respect to such activities. One such is Mr. John S. Warner, former General Counsel of the Central Intelligence Agency who provided the substance of this letter. AFIO offers you its full cooperation and assistance.

Richard G. Stilwell
General, USA (Ret.)

DUES TIME AGAIN!

During the past year we changed our annual dues payment system from a "Dues Year" (1 June-31 May) to a twelve month period for each member. This was done so members joining throughout the year would receive full value for their payment. Those of you who were previously on the "Dues Year" will find that your annual renewal is now payable. The fee is still only \$10.00. To verify your payment date, check your blue and white laminated Membership Card, reproduced below. The DAY and MONTH shown as "Dues Date" in the lower left corner are the day and month your 1978 payment is required. Remember that your annual dues remain the only significant source of revenue for AFIO and they are deductible. We urge you to be prompt with your remittance.



**ASSOCIATION of FORMER
INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS**

6723 WHITTIER AVE., SUITE 303A
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JOHN Q. MEMBER
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MEMBER NO.: 1000
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DUES DATE: 15 MAR AUTHENTICATING OFFICIAL

IN MEMORIAM

Wendell Blanchard, September, 1977, in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

James P. Lee, on 16 December, 1977, in Chillum, Maryland.

Maj. Newton S. Courtney, AUS, (Ret.) on 17 February, 1978, in Key West, Florida.

Charles B. Randall, February, 1978, in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Frederick A. Porter, in Amherst, New Hampshire.

Marian L. Cooley, on 28 April, 1978, in La Jolla, California.

Dr. Dale Severtson, in June, 1978, in San Antonio, Texas.

Edward Hunter, on 25 June, in Arlington, Virginia.

Most Americans Said to Leave Zaire War Zone

By GRAHAM HOVEY
 Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, May 17—The State Department said today that 77 of the 88 Americans caught up in the invasion of Zaire by Katangan exiles had been moved out of the combat area, practically eliminating the possibility of a rescue operation by American paratroopers.

Eleven Americans, along with an estimated 2,000 Belgian and 400 French citizens, remain in the area around Kolwezi in the center of Zaire's copper-mining industry, which is now believed to be in the hands of the invading forces.

Hodding Carter 3d, the State Department spokesman, said that three of the remaining Americans "may have elected to stay in Kolwezi." They are employees of the Morrison-Knudsen engineering company, which earlier today evacuated 77 employees and dependents, by truck and helicopter, to Musonoi, 53 miles northwest of Kolwezi.

Mr. Carter said the United States was trying to speed up delivery of "nonlethal" military equipment now in the supply pipeline for Zaire and to respond to new requests from the Kinshasa Government for spare parts, medical supplies, communications equipment and gasoline.

The spokesman defended the Defense Department's order yesterday, placing the 82d Airborne Division and units of the Military Airlift Command on alert, as "a normal and reasonable precaution." He emphasized that no American forces had been deployed.

In a reaction to President Carter's complaint to Congressional leaders yesterday that existing laws unduly restrict his ability to aid friendly governments under attack, such as Zaire, Senator Robert Dole introduced bills aimed at removing two such restraints.

One measure proposed by the Kansas Republican would repeal a provision that bars military aid to Zaire unless the President formally declares it to be in the security interest of the United States. The other would modify the Clark amendment, which bars aid to any forces fighting in Angola.

Though the Clark amendment applies only to Angola and not to Zaire, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance cited it yesterday as an example of the kind of restraints the President would like modified.

Another Legal Barrier

Another legal barrier makes Zaire technically ineligible for American aid because it is in arrears by about \$400,000 on payments on its military credits. Mr. Carter said the State Department believed this problem could be easily overcome.

The deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, Frank C. Carlucci, said today that the invasion of Shaba Province from Angola "looks to be a well-planned operation."

"It's far more than a border incursion," Mr. Carlucci said after a speech to the Association of Former Intelligence Officers at Ford Meyer, Va. He said it was too early to determine the objectives of the invaders, who are believed to be mostly long-exiled soldiers from Katanga Province, as Shaba was formerly called.

At the White House today, President Carter gave an enthusiastic welcome to President Kenneth D. Kaunda of Zambia, a part of whose territory was apparently crossed by the invaders of Zaire and whose cooperation is regarded by Washington as crucial for a peaceful resolution of the problems of Rhodesia and South-West Africa.

Mr. Kaunda said that in his opinion the right question was not that of the Cuban presence but "the root causes of the problems" in Africa that made it possible for Cuban soldiers "and for other people, like the white mercenaries in Rhodesia, to be there."

UP-149

(CIA)

FORT MYER, VA. (UPI) - DEPUTY CIA DIRECTOR FRANK CARLUCCI SAID TODAY HE DOES NOT KNOW "HOW MANY MORE SKELETONS ARE GOING TO BE DIGGED UP" ON THE AGENCY'S PAST ACTIVITIES BUT WAS OPTIMISTIC IT WOULD SURVIVE.

CARLUCCI GOT A STANDING OVATION FROM SOME 300 FORMER INTELLIGENCE AGENTS WITH A RALLYING SPEECH THAT THE CIA IS ALIVE AND WELL AND WILL SURVIVE AFTER SEVERE ATTACKS BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES AND THE MEDIA.

"YOU MIGHT THINK I'M CRAZY TO SAY THIS," HE TOLD CIA VETERANS, WITH A REFERENCE TO ALMOST DAILY NEWS REPORTS CRITICAL OF PAST AGENCY ACTIVITIES, "BUT IN THE TWO AND A HALF MONTHS I'VE BEEN HERE, I FIND THE AGENCY VERY VIBRANT, VERY MUCH ALIVE AND VERY MUCH LOOKING TO THE FUTURE."

CARLUCCI CAME FROM CIA HEADQUARTERS AT LANGLEY TO ADDRESS MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF RETIRED INTELLIGENCE OFFICERS AT THIS ARMY POST NEAR THE PENTAGON.

"I HAVE ENORMOUS RESPECT FOR YOUR DEDICATION," HE TOLD THE ASSOCIATION WHICH NOW NUMBERS SOME 2,400 FORMER CIA, FBI, DEFENSE AND OTHER INTELLIGENCE EMPLOYEES.

UPI 05-17 07:48 PED

UP-150

17 MAY 1978

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17 MAY 1978

*This is speech we provided
but he used another
which is on tape*

CERS LUNCHEON
CLUB(orig under
AF 10)

ED GUESTS ALL.

ND TO SPEAK TO YOU

SINCE BECOMING DEPUTY
ENCY. BUT UNTIL TODAY
UNDED IN THE INTELLIGENCE

OMER TO THE AGENCY. BUT

I AM NOT A NEWCOMER TO INTELLIGENCE. AS A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, I HAVE HAD A WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE AGENCY AND BEEN A USER OF ITS PRODUCT. I HAVE WORKED WITH INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONALS AT EVERY LEVEL. I HAVE ALWAYS HAD GREAT RESPECT AND A KEEN APPRECIATION FOR THE MOTIVATION, OBJECTIVITY, SELF-SACRIFICE AND PHYSICAL AND MORAL COURAGE WITH WHICH THESE PROFESSIONALS APPROACHED THEIR SENSITIVE AND MANY TIMES, DANGEROUS JOBS.

HUMAN NATURE CRAVES REWARDS BUT TOKENS OF ESTEEM FOR INTELLIGENCE PROFESSIONALS CANNOT BE PUBLICLY TENDERED. HE OR SHE MUST DRAW ON THE SATISFACTION THAT RESULTS FROM THE QUALITY OF THE PRODUCT AND ITS VALUE TO THE USER. SERVICE TO THEIR COUNTRY (IN WAYS THAT SOMETIMES EVEN THEIR FAMILIES CANNOT KNOW) MUST PROVIDE SELF-SATISFACTION AND A FEELING OF

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE B-2

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WASHINGTON STAR (RED LINE)
3 MAY 1978

'We're proud of our system of government,' Saudi minister tells guests

While the hot argument over F-15s rages in this city, Saudi Arabia's Minister of Industry and Electricity Ghazi Alghosaibi rose at his embassy's dinner last night and said a funny thing had happened: Ambassador Ali Abdullah Alireza had gotten him rooms on the 15th floor of the Madison and was taking him to lunch at the F Street Club.

On a serious note, Ghazi told the 40 diners: "I want to tell you something about our government. It's called feudal; it's called absolute, it's called what-have-you, but it is a system we are proud of. It is a system in which the king considers



Alghosaibi



Costanza

Betty Beale

himself accountable to and approachable by each citizen. . . . A system in which the government is the servant of all the people; it isn't their master.

"It's a system that has managed in 10 years to raise the literacy rate from about zero to 70 percent for males and 50 percent for females, and we hope in 10 years to obliterate illiteracy altogether. . . . A system that has managed to bring the 20th century to people who have been living in

the dark ages for thousands of years. . . . A system responsive to the needs of the people and we don't intend to see it go down the drain" through subversion by the Communists.

"We have made the decision to defend the system and we are not asking you to share in that decision," said Alghosaibi. "We are inviting you to join us in defending it if you see fit. If you do not see fit nothing frantic will happen. We will simply go to the grocers next door," — meaning they can buy planes from France.

American Ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West drew chuckles when he called Alghosaibi "the leader of the young Turk

California mafia, because the group that really runs the government and makes the policy were educated in the United States, most of them in California, and Ghazi is the leader of that group."

Participating in the talk last night were such guests as the man who is said to be running the CIA these days, Deputy Director Frank Carlucci; Federal Reserve Board Chairman William Miller, Sens. George McGovern and Mark Hatfield and Reps. Paul Rogers, Leo Ryan and Edward Beard. Having a spirited, friendly discussion at the table about which was worse — the federal government or state governments — were Bill Fulbright and Rogers.

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ON PAGE 22

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2 May 1978

Russians and Cubans in Africa

STATINTL

By ARTHUR SCHLESINGER JR.

In recent weeks Washington has resurrected the doctrine of linkage. Linkage means that, if the Russians make trouble in one area—Africa, for example—we will seek to punish them by denying them something in another area—say, the SALT talks. Linkage began as a cherished theory of the Nixon administration. It had little effect when applied. The Carter administration started by disowning it. Now the White House, though not the State Department, appears to be sliding toward it, apparently because it cannot figure out any other way of reacting to the Soviet-Cuban assault on Africa.

The doctrine presents an evident difficulty. It implies in the case at hand that we are doing the Soviet Union a great favor by trying to reach a SALT agreement. But obviously the only reason we are engaged in SALT talks at all is because we believe the limitation of nuclear weapons to be in our own interest. If we did not believe that, we had no business in holding the talks. Arms control is a favor not just to the Soviet Union but to ourselves as well, and to all mankind. To say that we won't conclude an arms control agreement because we don't like what the Russians are doing in Africa deserves precisely the childish metaphors that spring to mind: cutting off our nose to spite our face, or threatening to go into the garden and eat dirt. If arms control is in our own interest, as it plainly is, we punish ourselves quite as much as we do the Russians in declining to reach an agreement.

Linkage raises another question: Exactly what kind of Communist threat is this in Africa that we are getting so excited about? A recurrent experience of the American people is to discover that some exotic locality of which they had not previously heard is vital to the national security of the United States. An unknown place that had never before disturbed our dreams suddenly becomes a dagger pointed at the heart of something or other, a capstone to a hitherto undiscerned arch, the key to some momentous global conflict.

Yesteryear's Prophecy

A few years ago the high priests of national security told us that the communization of Vietnam would be fatal to our world position. In consequence we endured the most disgraceful war in our history to "save" Vietnam. Well, we lost the war, and Indochina indeed went Communist. What happened to our world position? Today the Communist states are fighting savagely among themselves, as could have been predicted, and the threat to American security has not visibly increased.

Now that we are mercifully out of Southeast Asia, the high priesthood, which has a vested interest in crisis, tells us that Africa has become the key to our security. In 1976 we were given to understand that Angola was the crucial spot. In early 1978 everything suddenly turned on the Horn of Africa. The Horn of Africa! Who among us had ever heard of the Horn of Africa six months ago? Yet our national fate was deeply involved, highest authority instructed us, in the outcome of a local conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia.

And all this, we are assured, is only the beginning. The diabolical Russians and Cubans are engaged in a monster plot to take over all Africa. "We are witnessing the most determined campaign to expand foreign influence in this troubled region," Frank Carlucci, the deputy director of CIA, tells the Senate Armed Services Committee, "since it was carved up by the European powers in the late 19th Century. . . . It is my view that Moscow and Havana intend to take advantage of every such opportunity to demonstrate that those who accept their political philosophy can also count on receiving their assistance."

Let us try to sort out some of these issues. No one can doubt that the Russians are using the Cubans in a massive effort to dominate Africa, nor that success in this effort would create problems for the West. But an intention does not by itself constitute a threat. The serious question is: What prospect do the Russians have for establishing a permanent presence in Africa?

Now Africa is a multiracial culture, possessed by its own traditions, absorbed in

its own problems, indifferent to the outside world, consumed by indigenous emotions of nationalism and tribalism, immune to Western ideas and institutions. It is safe to say that communism is as irrelevant as parliamentary democracy to the historic patterns of African thought and behavior. Evelyn Waugh remains the best guide to the idiocy of the West trying to do anything in an awakened Africa. To invoke Waugh, I suppose, is to risk charges of frivolity or worse. Such a reaction misses Waugh's essential point. What he wrote about with deadly accuracy in "Scoop" and "Black Mischief" was the total irrelevance to African mores of Western values, as proved both by the Westerners who tried to impose them and the Africans who tried to adopt them. Communism and capitalism are in the African view equally Western, equally materialistic, equally rationalistic, equally remote from a system of ancient and irremediably tribal cultures.

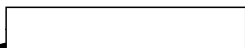
When Mr. Carlucci says that the Russians are helping "those who accept their political philosophy," he is kidding the Armed Services Committee, and no doubt himself too. Like all nationalists, black African leaders fighting their private wars are delighted to co-opt any outsider into helping them. But the meaningless rhetoric they offer Moscow in exchange does not mean for a minute that they "accept" the Communist "political philosophy." Nor do their wars have anything to do with the Cold War.

I remember an Anglo-American meeting about the Congo in the early Kennedy years. Some in the American government had got it into their heads that the civil war over Katanga would enable Moscow to gain a bridgehead in the center of Africa and that the West must act at once to prevent this dangerous development. I noticed that David Ormsby-Core, the wise British ambassador to Washington, was silent during the frenetic discussion. I asked him later what he made of it all. He said, "I really don't think we need get so agitated about tribal wars in Africa. After all, every

CONTINUED

STATINTL

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NEW BOOK DETAILS 'SUBVERSIVE' ACTIVITY OF FORMER U.S. ENVOY TO LISBON
STATINTL

(ANSWERING OWEN)

LISBON AVANTE! IN PORTUGUESE 28 APR 74 P 14 LD

((UNATTRIBUTED REPORT ON AVANTE! PUBLICATIONS BOOK ENTITLED
"THE CARLUCCI/CIA DOSSIER": "THE CARLUCCI/CIA DOSSIER"))

((TEXT)) THE DEFENSE OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE REQUIRES
KNOWLEDGE OF HOW THE MAN WHO NOW DIRECTS SUBVERSION AT THE SERVICE
OF THE U.S. MONOPOLIES ACTED FOR 3 YEARS IN PORTUGAL.

THEir ACTIVITY IN PORTUGAL

25 APRIL ((1974--FRIS)), THIS FACT, ALTHOUGH NO SECRET, IS NOT
YET SUFFICIENTLY WELL KNOWN TO THE PORTUGUESE PEOPLE,
WITH RESPECT TO THE OPERATIONAL LINKS, MEANS AND METHODS, WHO
WAS OPERATING AND WHERE THEY WERE LOCATED,

THE CIA CONTINUED TO OPERATE FOLLOWING 25 APRIL, ALTHOUGH IN A
DIFFERENT AND MORE ACTIVE MANNER, AMONG OTHER THINGS,
"EXPERTS" IN TRADE UNIONISM WERE SENT, A WAVE OF ECONOMIC
SABOTAGE AROSE VIA ITI AND OTHER ENTERPRISES, AND, LAST, IN
NOVEMBER 1974, CARLUCCI, THE NOTORIOUS "EXPERT" IN COUPS,
WAS APPOINTED AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL,

THIS INDIVIDUAL'S ENTIRE MORE OR LESS SHAMELESS ACTIVITY,
IN WHICH ACTS OF INTERFERENCE IN PORTUGAL'S INTERNAL AFFAIRS
WERE A CONSTANT FACTOR, IS UNMASKED AND LAID BARE IN THIS BOOK.
IT DESCRIBES THE "VISITS" TO THE NORTH--TO THE MILITARY COMMAND
HEADQUARTERS, SCHOOLS, FACTORIES AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES--
AND THE "VISIT" TO THE SANTA MARGARIDA BASE, MADEIRA AND THE
AZORES, HIS ACTIVITY IN PORTUGAL IS ALSO DOCUMENTED BY EXEMPTS
FROM THE REPORT WHICH HE MADE TO THE U.S. CONGRESS.

THROUGH THE COMPILATION OF INFORMATION WHICH HAS BEEN MADE,
WE WILL BE BETTER INFORMED ABOUT WHAT THE CIA'S SINISTER
MACHINERY IS, TO WHAT EXTENT IT IS SEEKING TO
PENETRATE INTO PORTUGUESE LIFE, AND HOW IT DESTABILIZES,
DESTROYS AND DISTORTS EVENTS AND SITUATIONS IN ORDER TO KEEP
PEOPLES UNDER IMPERIALISM'S EXPLOITING AND CRIMINAL DOMINATION
AND DIVERT THEM FROM THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, DETENTE AND SOCIAL
PROGRESS,

CARLUCCI'S APPOINTMENT AS THE CIA'S NUMBER 2 PROVED A REALITY WHICH
HAD BECOME INDISPUTABLE TO THE PORTUGUESE PEOPLE--THE THE
CLEAR SUBVERSIVE NATURE WHICH CHARACTERIZED THAT U.S. AMBASSADOR'S
CONSTANT ACTS OF INTERFERENCE IN PORTUGUESE LIFE, 28 APR 1974 P 14 LD

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#4481

Turner, Brzezinski at odds on formulation of spying law

By Jack Fuller

Chicago Tribune Press Service

WASHINGTON — The Carter administration, as it begins to draft legislation limiting the powers of intelligence agencies and protecting civil liberties, faces a sharp and significant internal conflict.

Who shall write the legislation, lawyers or intelligence operatives?

The conflict pits CIA Director Stansfield Turner against the President's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski.

At issue, some government sources say, is whether the administration bill will be restrictive enough to accommodate congressional concerns about the rights of Americans.

THE TRIBUNE has learned that Turner originally proposed creating a committee to work on the so-called "intelligence charter," composed of the general counsels of the intelligence agencies and chaired by CIA general counsel Tony Lapham. But Brzezinski strongly objected to this plan, intelligence sources say.

Brzezinski, who earlier fought to loosen restrictions in a presidential order on intelligence agencies and in the administration's wiretap bill, insisted that the legislation be written by those who actually run intelligence operations, the sources said.

He favors a committee of operational intelligence officials, chaired by CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci, the sources said.

THE IDEA OF imposing legislative charters on intelligence agencies grew out of the investigations of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, which revealed that spy agencies have been paying little mind to the legality of their operations.

Some critics of the U.S. intelligence apparatus laid part of the blame on the failure of some agencies to consult with their lawyers on questions of law raised by various information-gathering techniques.

Often, during the period of reassessment and reform that followed the select committee's revelations, intelligence agency general counsels found themselves in conflict with operatives over the legality of details in spy operations.

It was learned that the Justice Department favors a committee composed of lawyers to draft the intelligence restrictions.

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As U.S. Is Drawn Deeper Into Africa—

Carter's goals are set: majority rule, human rights, economic development, a continent at peace. Some are asking what price Americans may have to pay.

For a continent that most Americans knew and cared little about for so long, Africa is fast turning into a major diplomatic and economic concern.

U.S. foreign policy is not focused primarily on Africa, but what happens there often is crucial to Washington's relations with allies and adversaries.

The continent is an arena for superpower rivalry as well as for contests pitting the West and conservative Arab nations on one side against the Communist world on the other.

Wars involving African nations affect U.S. strategic interests. It was Egypt's defeat by Israel in 1967 that closed one of the world's most important waterways, the Suez Canal. Not until after the 1973 war was it reopened.

Footholds for Russia. A civil war in Angola and conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia gave the Russians powerful footholds on the continent and the potential to cripple Western Europe. An estimated 80 percent of the oil and 70 percent of the strategic materials used by America's NATO Allies move by sea along Africa's West Coast or through the Red Sea and Suez Canal.

Ancient empires—British, Portuguese, French and Spanish—have disappeared from Africa. But a new one is springing to life.

As Frank Carlucci, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, described it to a Senate subcommittee early in April: "The degree of Soviet and Cuban military activity in sub-Saharan Africa is unprecedented. We are witnessing the most determined campaign to expand foreign influence in this troubled region since it was carved up by the European powers in the late 19th century."

South Africa and Rhodesia claim they are manning the front lines against Communist encroachment. But that is not how most Africans view developments in the two countries. And the U.S., being drawn more deeply into African affairs, sees the growing conflict between whites and blacks as a time bomb.

In what many called a "last chance" effort to prevent race war in Rhodesia, Secretary of State Cyrus Vance set out in mid-April for a new round of talks

with Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith, the three moderate black leaders in Smith's transitional government and the leaders of the Black Patriotic Front's guerrilla armies.

Carter's aims. Vance's latest effort grew out of the goals set forth by President Carter in his April 1 speech in Lagos, Nigeria. He called for majority rule and human rights, for economic growth and development that would meet the basic needs of all Africans. The U.S., he said, was committed to an Africa that was at peace, free from colonialism, racism and military interference by outside nations.

Enunciating policy is one thing, but applying it effectively is something else. Most of the black-ruled nations are poor and underdeveloped. Only a few such as Nigeria, Angola and Gabon have oil. The U.S. has stakes in all three through investment and trade.

Until recently, most U.S. investments were poured into South Africa, but the trend now is toward other nations. Botswana, for example, has attracted a 300-million-dollar investment by U.S., West German and South African firms to extract copper and nickel. Up to 20 billion dollars or more is expected to be poured into plants and tankers that will supply the U.S. with liquefied natural gas from Algeria.

Some difficulties. Africa's newly independent governments are inexperienced, lack trained manpower and as a result are hard to negotiate with. They vary from monarchies to democracies, from military juntas to one-man dictatorships. Some are Marxist. Others lean toward an African-style capitalism.

The continent's greatest experiment in cooperation—the East African Community of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania—collapsed in its 10th year, a victim of extreme nationalism, economic warfare and personal feuds.

Even in the 48-nation Organization of African Unity, there are few common ties other than opposition to white rule in Africa and to changing national boundaries by force.

Dealing with these disparate nations, as well as Rhodesia and South Africa, will be a test of how much the U.S. values its growing stakes in Africa. □

DALLAS TIMES HERALD
16 APRIL 1978Soviets in Africa:

Arms Are Piling Up

Deputy CIA Director Frank Carlucci's testimony about Soviet and Cuban intercession in Africa reconfirms our suspicions: The U.S.S.R. will stop at nothing to win favors from emerging Third World nations.

Carlucci stressed four key points about the Soviet and Cuban involvement on the African continent:

The degree of Soviet and Cuban military activity in sub-Saharan Africa is unprecedented. Soviet military equipment is flowing into Ethiopia and Angola "faster than the local

forces can absorb it."

Soviet and Cuban generals "plan and coordinate combat operations involving more than 16,000 Cuban troops," and "tons of Soviet military hardware litter the docks at Luanda (Angola) and Soviet or Cuban advisers are found at every level of government."

These points add up to a serious threat to the whole of Africa and the entire free world. A free world that, given the Soviet-Cuban interest in Africa, grows smaller every day.

12 April 1978

Communist Intentions

IF THERE IS any doubt about Communist intentions in Africa, a report of the Central Intelligence Agency before a Senate committee ought to remove it.

Bolstered by feeble protestations from President Carter and pro-Communist declarations by UN Ambassador Andrew Young, Russia and Cuba are putting massive shipments of arms and thousands of "advisors" into every country where they have the opportunity.

"It is my view that Moscow and Havana intend to take advantage of every opportunity to demonstrate that those who accept their political philosophy can also count on receiving their assistance when it is needed," Deputy CIA Director Frank Carlucci told members of the Senate Armed Services Intelligence Subcommittee.

Carlucci said the Soviet-Cuban campaign is the most determined effort to expand influence in Africa since the late 19th century.

Soviet military equipment is flowing into Ethiopia and Angola faster than the local forces can use it, more than 16,000 Cuban

troops are in Africa under the command of Russian and Cuban Generals, and the Soviet Union has "certainly" had a lot of contact with the guerrillas who oppose a black-white plan for majority rule in Rhodesia, according to Carlucci.

The day of U. S. influence in Africa is of course long past, the public climate in this country effectively preventing any opposition to Soviet-Cuban activities there.

The unbelievable aspect of the whole matter is that the Carter Administration continues to try to make deals with Russia on such matters as world arms sales, strategic arms limitation and hopes that its decision to not build the neutron bomb for deployment in Europe will lead the Russians to reciprocate.

That, in the face of the clear intent of Russian domination in any part of the world where it is possible, makes it more obvious than ever that the Carter Administration is hopelessly incompetent to cope with the Russians at any point. The African debacle is a disaster not only for the Africans but for the United States.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 16

THE WASHINGTON POST
11 April 1978

CIA Aide Blunt on Soviet, Cuban Actions

By John M. Goshko

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Central Intelligence Agency said yesterday the Soviet Union and Cuba are waging "the most determined campaign to expand foreign influence in Africa since it was carved up by the European powers in the late 19th century."

In testimony before the Senate Armed Services Intelligence Subcommittee, CIA Deputy Director Frank Carlucci charged that Soviet military equipment "has been flowing into Ethiopia and Angola faster than the local forces can absorb it."

However, his public statement, made before he testified in closed session, contained no information about the size of the Soviet and Cuban military presence in sub-Saharan Africa that had not been made public previously by the Carter administration.

Instead, his statement was notable primarily for its rhetoric. He described Soviet and Cuban activities in Africa in the bluntest and most con-

cerned-sounding terms used by any administration official until now.

His assessment of Soviet intentions was much stronger than anything that has been said publicly by Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and other State Department officials. The department, while expressing concern about the communist military buildup in Africa, has tended to talk about it in softer, more guarded language.

Carlucci, though, seemed to be aligning the CIA more on the side of the National Security Council staff and its director, presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski.

During recent weeks, Brzezinski has used an increasingly harsh and concerned tone in discussing the communist presence in Africa—so much so that it has caused speculation about policy differences between the State Department and the NSC.

An even harder note was sounded by Carlucci, who said: "It is my view that Moscow and Havana intend to take advantage of every opportunity to demonstrate that those who accept their political philosophy can also

count on receiving their assistance when it is needed."

His statement concentrated primarily on the situation in Angola, where Soviets and Cubans have been aiding the leftist government to combat rebel insurgents, and in Ethiopia, where they recently helped crush an invasion by Somalia of the disputed Ogaden territory.

The CIA is primarily responsible for making the estimates of Soviet and Cuban strength in Africa used by the administration. But the figures cited by Carlucci—the presence in Ethiopia of 16,000 Cuban troops and Soviet equipment that includes 50 Mig jet fighters and more than 400 tanks—have been made public previously.

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ON PAGE A-4

THE BALTIMORE SUN
11 April 1978

Soviet arms aid to Ethiopia estimated at nearly \$1 billion

Washington (Reuter)—The Soviet Union has committed close to \$1 billion in military aid to Ethiopia, a Central Intelligence Agency official said yesterday.

Soviet military equipment has been flowing to both Ethiopia and Angola faster than local forces can absorb it, Frank Carlucci, deputy CIA director, told a Senate Armed Forces subcommittee hearing.

He said the degree of Soviet and Cuban military activity in sub-Saharan Africa was unprecedented.

"We are witnessing the most determined campaign to expend foreign influence in this troubled region since it was carved up by the European powers in the late Nineteenth Century," Mr. Carlucci said.

"The Soviet military aid equipment to Ethiopia now ranges close to \$1 billion," he said.

Aid deliveries include more than 400

tanks, more than 50 Soviet MIG fighters and huge quantities of armored cars, personnel carriers and artillery. Soviet and Cuban general officers planned and coordinated combat operations in Ethiopia involving more than 16,000 troops.

Mr. Carlucci said there were even more Cuban soldiers in Angola, with thousands of them engaged in active combat against forces of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola in the southern part of the country.

The National Movement is one of two Western-supported nationalist movements defeated in the Angolan civil war by the Soviet-backed Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

In response to questions, Mr. Carlucci said Cuban involvement elsewhere in Africa included the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique.

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ON PAGE 5

CHICAGO TRIBUNE
11 April 1978

Reds going all-out in Africa: CIA

WASHINGTON [UPI] — The Soviet Union and Cuba are launching the greatest campaign to expand foreign influence south of the Sahara since European powers carved up Africa in the 19th Century, deputy CIA director Frank Carlucci said Monday.

Carlucci, flanked by agency experts, appeared before the Senate Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence to testify on Soviet and Cuban activity and intentions in the whole of Africa.

IN A BRIEF STATEMENT and in answer to a general questions before the meeting was closed to the public, Carlucci said:

• "The degree of Soviet and Cuban military activity in sub-Saharan Africa is unprecedented. We are witnessing the most determined campaign to expand foreign influence in this troubled region since it was carved up by the European powers in the late 19th Century."

• Soviet military equipment has been

flowing into Ethiopia and Angola "faster than the local forces can absorb it." Tank deliveries to Ethiopia exceed 400; more than 50 MIG fighters have gone to Addis Ababa, as have "huge quantities of armored cars, personnel carriers, and artillery."

• Soviet and Cuban general officers "plan and coordinate combat operations involving more than 16,000 Cuban troops." Soviet military aid committed to Ethiopia "now ranges close to \$1 billion."

• In Angola, "tons of Soviet military hardware litter the docks at Luanda, and Soviet or Cuban advisers are found at every level of the government . . . there are more Cuban soldiers in Angola than in Ethiopia, thousands of them engaged in active combat against UNITA [an anti-Communist force] in the southern part of the country."

In Africa south of the Sahara, Carlucci said, Soviet equipment is being delivered to liberation movements and self-

styled revolutionary regimes whose forces are being trained by Cubans and Soviets.

"It is my view that Moscow and Havana intend to take advantage of every such opportunity to demonstrate that those who accept their political philosophy can also count on receiving their assistance when it is needed," Carlucci said.

IN ANSWER TO questions from subcommittee chairman Harry F. Byrd Jr. [R., Va.], Carlucci said the CIA does not yet have sufficient information on Somali reports that the Soviets were behind reported recent coup attempts in Somalia.

Shooting apparently broke out in two places, he said, but information was spotty on who originated the fighting. The wording of Somali reports on the coup attempts would indicate Soviet complicity, he said.

CIA Aide Says Soviet Speeding Supplies Into Ethiopia, Angola

Associated Press

The deputy director of the CIA told a Senate subcommittee yesterday that Soviet military supplies are pouring into Ethiopia and Angola "faster than the local forces can absorb" them.

Frank Carlucci said the effort by the Soviet Union and its Cuban allies — who now have more than 16,000 troops in the two countries — was "the most determined campaign to expand foreign influence" in Africa since European colonialism of the late 19th century.

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CIA OPERATIONS CENTER

NEWS SERVICE

Date. 11 Apr 78

Item No. 1

Ref. No. _____

DISTRIBUTION II

FBI 73

TASS ATTACKS STATEMENTS ON AFRICA BY CARLUCCI

LD111518Y MOSCOW TASS INTERNATIONAL SERVICE IN RUSSIAN 1417 GMT
11 APR 78 LD

("REJOINDER: MR CARLUCCI IS TRUE TO HIMSELF"--TASS HEADLINE)

(TEXT) MOSCOW--TASS COMMENTATOR VADIM BIRYUKOV WRITES:

SPEAKING TO THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE, FRANK CARLUCCI, DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. CIA, STATED THAT THE USSR AND CUBA ARE, SUPPOSEDLY, "INTENSIVELY PENETRATING" AFRICA AND INTIMIDATED HIS LISTENERS IN ALL SORTS OF WAYS ABOUT "THE NEGATIVE CONSEQUENCES" IN WHICH THIS "PENETRATION" COULD RESULT.

THE FABRICATIONS ABOUT "MOSCOW'S HAND" IN AFRICA ARE SO RIDICULOUS THAT THEY REQUIRE NO DENIAL. IT IS WELL KNOWN THAT THE SOVIET UNION, LIKE THE OTHER SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, IS NOT ATTEMPTING TO FULFILL SELFISH INTERESTS IN AFRICA; UNLIKE THE UNITED STATES, FOR EXAMPLE; THAT IT IS NOT STRIVING TO CREATE ITS OWN "ZONE OF INFLUENCE" THERE; THAT IT IS NOT AFTER ANY CONCESSIONS OR MILITARY BASES.

UNDOUBTEDLY MR CARLUCCI IS AWARE OF THIS. IT SHOULD BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT, HOWEVER, THAT THIS HIGH-RANKING CIA EMISSARY SPECIALIZED IN ALL KINDS OF PROVOCATIONS, SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES AND FALSIFICATIONS FOR MANY YEARS. HERE IS HIS SERVICE RECORD: HE WAS EXPELLED FROM ZANZIBAR IN 1964, TOOK PART IN THE PREPARATIONS FOR AN ATTEMPT ON LUMUMBA'S LIFE IN THE CONGO, WAS INVOLVED IN THE RIGHTWING COUP IN BRAZIL AND IN THE "BLACK COLONELS" CONSPIRACY IN GREECE, AND SUPPORTED THE ANTIGOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES OF THE PORTUGUESE REACTIONARIES ON 11 MARCH, 1975. WHEREVER MR CARLUCCI HAPPENED TO BE, PREPARATIONS FOR STATE COUPS WERE MADE. AN ELOQUENT BIOGRAPHY!

APPARENTLY CARLUCCI HAS DECIDED TO SPECIALIZE IN AFRICAN PROBLEMS. FROM THE VIEW OF THESE PROBLEMS THROUGH THE EYES OF THE CIA, AND IT IS KNOWN THAT THE EYES OF THE CIA SEE EVERYTHING IN A SPECIAL LIGHT. BLACK IS WHITE AND WHITE IS BLACK.

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

STATINTL

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

STATEMENT BY
DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE (CAselucci)
BEFORE THE
SENATE ARMED SERVICES SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE
10 April 1978

Mr. Chairman:

I welcome the opportunity to appear before your Subcommittee this morning. Admiral Turner asked that I convey to you his regrets that he is unable to be present but he had a previously scheduled hearing.

CIA has had a long and, I think, mutually profitable relationship with your parent Committee. Both the Director and I look forward to the same relationship with the Subcommittee on Intelligence. We will be happy to appear before you to provide intelligence assessments of world developments and we shall certainly do everything we can to assist you in exercising your oversight role.

This morning, we are going to discuss with you the foreign military presence in Africa. I am sure you understand that much of this briefing is, and must remain, classified. But, I think I might make a few general observations before the session is closed.

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

As you know, Mr. Chairman, I have had some experience in African affairs. Speaking from this background, let me state that the degree of Soviet and Cuban military activity in Subsaharan Africa is unprecedented. We are witnessing the most determined campaign to expand foreign influence in this troubled region since it was carved up by the European powers in the late 19th century.

Soviet military equipment has been flowing into Ethiopia and Angola faster than the local forces can absorb it. Tank deliveries to Ethiopia exceed 400; more than 50 MIG fighters have gone to Addis Ababa as have huge quantities of armored cars, personnel carriers, and artillery. Soviet and Cuban general officers plan and coordinate combat operations involving more than 16,000 Cuban troops. The Soviet military aid commitment to Ethiopia now ranges close to one billion US dollars.

In Angola, tons of Soviet military hardware litter the docks at Luanda and Soviet or Cuban advisors are found at every level of the government. There are more Cuban soldiers in Angola than in Ethiopia; thousands of them engaged in active combat against UNITA in the southern part of the country.

Elsewhere in Subsaharan Africa we also see Soviet equipment delivered to liberation movements and self-styled

revolutionary regimes where Cubans, together with Soviets, train the recipients in its use.

It is my view that Moscow and Havana intend to take advantage of every such opportunity to demonstrate that those who accept their political philosophy can also count on receiving their assistance when it is needed.

With this background, I would like to ask Mr. Layton, who is Chief of the African Division in the Office of Regional and Political Analysis, and his colleagues, to provide you with more details on the situation.

London Gumshoe Gossip

GOSSIP AROUND a favorite watering-hole of the London gumshoe set has it that:

- Admiral Stansfield Turner, director of the CIA, who sank a flotilla of Agency veterans during the winter, is to return to Navy duties. Well placed for the succession is Frank Carlucci, who attracted too much attention in Lisbon but switched to orthodox diplomatic duties in time to avoid Turner's torpedoes.

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OPSCTR: THIS UNNUMBERED MESSAGE IS TRANSMITTED TO YOU SEPARATELY FROM THE [REDACTED]

MOSCOW PAPER RECALLS "TRUE APPEARANCE" OF CIA'S CARLUCCI

LO151659Y MOSCOW SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA IN RUSSIAN 12 MAR 78
P 3 LD

(TASS-ATTRIBUTED N. YERMAKOV ARTICLE: "BEWARE THEIR DENIALS:")

(TEXT) FRANK CARLUCCI IS ELEGANT AND NOT WITHOUT EXTERNAL GLOSS, AS BEFITS A DIPLOMAT, BENEATH WHOSE IMPOSING DRESS SUIT HE CONCEALED FOR MANY YEARS HIS TRUE APPEARANCE AS AN INVETERATE POLITICAL SABOTEUR AND MASTER AT CARRYING OUT SECRET AND VERY DIRTY CIA OPERATIONS. CARLUCCI LONG AGO SECURED THE REPUTATION OF A SUBVERTER OF GOVERNMENTS DISLIKED BY THE UNITED STATES. THIS PSEUDDODIPLOMAT WAS INVOLVED IN THE ASSASSINATION OF PATRICE LUMUMBA, HAD A HAND IN PREPARING THE MILITARY COUP IN BRAZIL AND ORGANIZING THE "BLACK COLONELS" PUTSCH IN GREECE AND, IT IS ALLEGED, PLAYED NOT THE LEAST ROLE IN THE BLOODY EVENTS IN CHILE.

THERE WERE ALSO FAILURES, IT IS TRUE. THIS WAS THE CASE IN 1964, WHEN CARLUCCI WAS EXPELLED FROM ZANZIBAR FOR SHADY AFFAIRS "INCOMPATIBLE WITH DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES." THE SAME THING ALSO HAPPENED IN 1975 IN PORTUGAL, WHERE CARLUCCI WAS ACTING IN THE ROLE OF U.S. AMBASSADOR AND TRIED TO "RUSH THROUGH" A REACTIONARY COUP IN ORDER TO "PUT THE THOROUGHLY PRESUMPTUOUS REDS IN THEIR PLACE." THE COUP FAILED, AND CARLUCCI WAS ONCE AGAIN EXPOSED AS A CIA AGENT. PUT IN THE PILLORY, THE SPY WITH THE DIPLOMATIC PASSPORT MADE A FURIOUS DENIAL: "NO, I AM NOT AN AGENT. I DO NOT WORK FOR THE CIA. I SYMPATHIZE WITH THAT ORGANIZATION, IT IS TRUE."

EVERYTHING FELL INTO PLACE, HOWEVER, WHEN THE "MALIGNED" FRANK CARLUCCI WAS RECENTLY APPOINTED TO THE POST OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF ...THE CIA.

THE CARLUCCI AFFAIR WARNS US: DO NOT BELIEVE AMERICAN DENIALS!

16 MAR 0056Z SSG/MT

MACLEAN'S MAGAZINE
Toronto, Canada
6 March 1978

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 46

The S.O.B. of the

This is Stansfield Turner. He killed James Bond

Admiral Stansfield Turner may be the most powerful spy master in all of history. Not only has he been director of the Central Intelligence Agency for the past year, he now has control over the entire seven-billion-dollar budget of the United States' "intelligence" machine. Turner is suave and smug. His commanding manner comes from years of giving orders that were obeyed without question. So for Turner, it's not easy being subjected, as he is these days, to a barrage of criticism, much of it from his own agents.

"If you want happy spies, I'm not here for that," he is explaining to a large group of reporters quizzing him over a hotel breakfast a few blocks from the White House. "But if you want effective spies, I can provide them. I've made a profession of leading men and women. I'm good at it. [By this time he is banging on the big oval table.] And I'll continue to be good at it."

Admiral Stansfield Turner—Amherst College, Annapolis Naval College, Rhodes scholar, U.S. Navy—likes to think of himself as Socrates; a critical, questioning gadfly. He is more of a Captain Bligh; brilliant with a brutal streak. He has a barrel chest and a red, seafaring face. Silver sideburns and a rugged profile. And an abrasive style and a cannonball diplomacy that have made him notorious since President Jimmy Carter brought him into the CIA directorship a year ago this month.

It is a cold winter morning. Breakfast doesn't please the admiral. It's not the food, it's the indignity—the prospect of being quizzed. He has turned out to eat with the press only because it's the best tactic for a bad time. His public image is appalling, but his prospects are enormous. He is out to change the course, the direction, the aims, of U.S. espionage. It's a substantial objective. And he might well achieve it.

He was Carter's second choice for the CIA job—the first was liberal lawyer and onetime Kennedy aide Theodore Sorensen, but the Senate wouldn't have him. Turner seemed more respectable. Yet despite a distinguished naval career, he was something of an unknown quantity. And that's the way, you might reason, it should have stayed. After all, spies don't normally seek a high profile. But this one is different.

The CIA was in a mess when he arrived. Three years of congressional probes and



Turner in portraiture (left) and, with his aide, Commander Bernard McMahon, briefing Carter (below): there'll be some changes



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FBIS 35

PORTUGUESE ASSEMBLY MEMBER TOUCHES ON CARLUCCI APPOINTMENT

LD102012Y (EDITORIAL REPORT) LISBON DOMESTIC SERVICE IN PORTUGUESE AT 1518 GMT ON 10 FEBRUARY CARRIES A LIVE RELAY FROM THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN LISBON ON THE DEBATE ON THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAM. AT ONE POINT, INDEPENDENT ASSEMBLY MEMBER BRAZ PINTO, FORMERLY A MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY, SPEAKS ABOUT THE DANGERS POSED BY THE RIGHT IN PORTUGAL. HE SAYS:

"MR SPEAKER, HONORABLE MEMBERS: THE U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL, WHO HAS JUST BEEN PROMOTED, PURSUED A SKILLFUL POLICY IN PORTUGAL BY ACHIEVING, THROUGH THE PASSIVISM OF SOME WHO CLAIMED TO BE SOCIALISTS, THE PRESENT DESTRUCTION OF OUR COURSE TOWARD SOCIALISM HERE IN PORTUGAL. ALTHOUGH DIFFERENT IN FORM, THIS STRUGGLE NOW BEING WAGED IN PORTUGAL AGAINST THE ADVANCE OF SOCIALISM IS, HOWEVER, ULTIMATELY VERY SIMILAR TO THE ONE WHICH TOOK PLACE IN CHILE. THE SECOND POSITION IN THE CIA HIERARCHY, WHICH HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE MAN WHO, WITHOUT BLOODSHED AND WITH FALSE SMILES, MANAGED TO MAKE OUR NATIONAL BOURGEOISIE HIS BEST ALLY IN ORDER TO PUT A YOKE ON THE PORTUGUESE, IS IN FACT A GOOD REWARD. WE WILL NOT HAVE ANOTHER 11 SEPTEMBER, BUT THE DOORS OF (OUR) LA MONEDA PALACE HAVE ALREADY BEEN DEMOLISHED AND THOSE WHO VOTED AGAINST OUR UTOPIAN CONSTITUTION--WHICH DEFINES THE REPUBLIC OF PORTUGAL AS A DEMOCRATIC STATE WHERE THE POLITICAL ORGANIZATION INSURES A TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM--ARE ALREADY WALKING INSIDE THE PALACE."

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4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE

FOR

PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM

Special Report

STATION

WRC Radio
Live News-98

DATE

February 10, 1978 6:17 P.M.

CITY

Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT

Full Text

MARGE KUMARKI: All this week, Tina Gulland has been examining the changes of the nation's top intelligence agency, the CIA.

Here's another part in her continuing series, "Upheaval At CIA."

TINA GULLAND: On Monday, January 23rd, the Detroit "News" reported that key members of the Carter Administration were trying to oust CIA Director Stansfield Turner. That report was one of several which questioned Turner's continued leadership of the government spy agency.

The Admiral's controversial management decision drove morale at the CIA to a new low. Hundreds of agents were fired or forcibly retired. Many of them went to reporters with word that the Admiral was putting his own ambition to become a Cabinet-level intelligence czar before his job as Director of CIA.

Well-known and well-respected intelligence officials worry that the CIA, still reeling from congressional probes and charges of abuse, was now suffering from a self-inflicted wound.

Then word came from the White House that Frank Carlucci was to be named Deputy Director of CIA. Carlucci's nomination marked a change in direction for the Agency. Turner would surrender control of the day-to-day management of the Agency to Carlucci who would be a buffer between Turner and the CIA's rank and files. It was time to bind up wounds at CIA.

On Capitol Hill, in his testimony to his confirmation hearings,

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ON PAGE A-12

WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN LINE)

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Director's Term to Be 10 Years

Senate Confirms Webster for FBI

Associated Press

U.S. Appeals Judge William H. Webster has won Senate confirmation to a 10-year term as director of the FBI.

Webster, confirmed by voice vote yesterday, will succeed Clarence Kelley, who is retiring.

The 53-year-old Webster has been serving as a judge of the 8th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

The Senate also gave voice vote approval to the nomination of Frank C. Carlucci to be deputy director of the CIA. Carlucci, U.S. ambassador to Portugal until his nomination, will succeed E. Henry Knoche in the intelligence post.

Learning of his confirmation at his St. Louis office, Webster said he was surprised that the vote came so soon with the Senate engaged in an extended debate over the Panama Canal treaty.

"You're really catching me without a prepared statement," he told a reporter. "I feel really good. . . . I'm very gratified."



WILLIAM H. WEBSTER
'Bureau is not above the law'

During his confirmation hearing last month, Webster pledged to ensure that the nation's chief law enforcement agency would obey the law.

"The bureau is not above the law," he told the Senate Judiciary Committee. "I accept that 100 percent."

Webster was President Carter's second choice to replace Kelley. The president's first selection, U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson of Alabama, withdrew because of medical problems.

Webster's new boss, Attorney General Griffin B. Bell, has described the judge as a sound person of moderate views and one in whom the American people can have confidence.

Webster told Congress that if he were asked by the attorney general to do anything he considered illegal, he would appeal to the president and, if necessary, to congressional committees for advice.

The only controversy over Webster's nomination centered on his membership in four all-white clubs. Webster said he had no immediate plans to quit the clubs but would if he found that his membership impeded his work.

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ON PAGE 8

THE BALTIMORE SUN
10 February 1978

Senate confirms Webster for FBI

Washington (AP)—Judge William H. Webster won Senate confirmation yesterday to a 10-year term as director of the FBI.

Judge Webster, confirmed by voice vote, will succeed Clarence M. Kelley, who is retiring.

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Mr. Webster was President Carter's second choice to replace Mr. Kelley. The President's first selection, Frank M. Johnson, Jr., a U.S. District Court judge from Montgomery, Ala., withdrew because of medical problems.

Mr. Webster told Congress that if he were asked by the attorney general to do anything he considered illegal, he would appeal to the President and, if necessary, to congressional committees for advice.

Mr. Carlucci becomes the No. 2 man at the CIA. He testified earlier that the CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, wants him to direct day-to-day operations of the spy agency.

SCRANTON TIMES (Pa.)
9 February 1978

Carter Makes Excellent Choice in Carlucci

When President Carter last year proposed naming Frank C. Carlucci to be undersecretary of State for management, some unidentified Democratic leaders of Congress objected to the idea of appointing a member of former President Nixon's administration to such a key post. The objection was baseless. While Mr. Carlucci served the Nixon administration well, he did so as a dedicated professional who also had reflected excellence in his service during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Mr. Carter did not press the nomination at the time. But he has shown renewed faith in Mr. Carlucci by appointing him to become the No. 2 man in the Central Intelligence Agency. We applaud the President's judgment of Mr. Carlucci. Guided by his past performance, we are confident Mr. Carlucci will be as valued a public servant with the CIA as he has been with the State Department, the Office of Economic Opportunity and with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

We do not take this favorable view of Mr. Carlucci simply because he was

born in this region and grew up here. We have long been impressed by his response to challenges and integrity in his 21 years of government service. The most visible task he performed so far as this region is concerned was as director of the federal flood relief program in Wyoming Valley following the devastation left by Tropical Storm Agnes in June, 1972. And his efficiency and compassion in that post earned him commendations from all sides.

Mr. Carlucci was optimistic about the future of Portugal and events proved him right. He had the courage to tell Washington the situation as he saw it while ambassador to Portugal even though his view was contrary to that of the then secretary of State, Henry Kissinger.

President Carter was required to name a civilian to the No. 2 post at the CIA by a statutory requirement specifying a civilian deputy if a military man heads the agency. Upon confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Carlucci will serve under Adm. Stansfield Turner. The President has made an excellent choice in Mr. Carlucci.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
7 February 1978

Marquis Childs

CIA Oversight Gap

Adm. Stansfield Turner is having his troubles as director of the Central Intelligence Agency with one revelation after another tumbling out into the public domain. The Navy, where you gave orders and they were carried out or there was hell to pay, was nothing like this.

But there is one advantage he has over his predecessors. He has no team of experts looking over his shoulder and now and then even breathing down his neck.

The Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, made up of distinguished citizens with extensive military and scientific knowledge, had been a watchdog over the CIA under a succession of presidents. They had met conscientiously for two days each month to review the work of the agency.

Suddenly, without any warning, the members got what apparently were form letters from President Carter informing them that, by executive order, he had abolished the board. His explanation was that "the National Security Council system and the intelligence community themselves, as structured in this administration, can now effectively review and assess intelligence activities."

This was received with considerable skepticism by members of the board. They got a laugh from a followup letter. Each member received a blank with instructions on how to file for unemployment compensation since he had been dismissed from a federal job. Accompanying forms had been filled out requiring little more than the applicant's signature.

This went out to men such as Edwin H. Land, chairman of the board of Polaroid Corporation and a pioneer in the science of optics and high-level photography; Gordon Gray, former secretary of the army, a director of the Reynolds Tobacco Company and head of a publishing and broadcasting complex; Melvin R. Laird, former secretary of defense, and counselor for national affairs for Reader's Digest.

The board has never had a political coloration. Gray, a Democrat, has been a member since 1961 and was once chairman. The one woman member, Clare Boothe Luce, is a Republican. Washington lawyer Edward Bennett Williams has long been a prominent figure in the Democratic hierarchy.

It is probably a fair appraisal that most of the members had no strong political attachments. One of the most distinguished scientific members was William O. Baker, president of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. Another with a remarkable reach in nuclear weaponry was Edward Teller, director of the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory at the University of California.

They were unable to detect all the skulduggery and the folly concealed by the cloak of CIA secrecy and brought to light with devastating consequences. Moreover, there was a limit on their action since the board reported its findings and recommendations to the president. The responsibility to act then fell on the chief executive.

But I believe they were genuinely dedicated to contributing to a vital intelligence operation. The abolition of the board has left a gap, and this could have some bearing on the credibility of the CIA director.

The gap has not been filled by the Intelligence Oversight Board. Composed of three men—Thomas Farmer, a Washington lawyer, as chairman; William Scranton, former governor of Pennsylvania; and Albert Gore, a former senator from Tennessee—the IOB has the sole responsibility of detecting and reporting on wrongdoing by the various intelligence agencies, including the FBI. They are conscientious men, but they have no power other than to report their findings to the president, who in a recent statement underscored their authority.

That Turner is unhappy in his role as director of an agency riven by doubts of the past and uncertainties about the future is not hard to understand. Increasingly, those long familiar with the CIA believe that a military man is not the ideal choice for the post of director.

The appointment of Frank C. Carlucci to be deputy director is interpreted as a hopeful sign of judicious administration other than the order by fiat prevailing under Turner. As ambassador to Portugal, his last post, he overruled CIA operatives who had been insisting on keeping to themselves the names of their contacts with carryovers from the regime that had held power before the Communist-Socialist takeover. This authority over all U.S. personnel seems to have been overruled by a later Turner directive.

In earlier difficult diplomatic posts and subsequently in the Office of Management and Budget and the Department of Health Education and Welfare, Carlucci has shown both his courage and his administrative capacity. Ultimately he could be a replacement for Turner.

Inside the news—briefly

CIA curtails estimate of Saudi oil capacity

Washington

The Central Intelligence Agency has issued new estimates sharply downgrading Saudi Arabia's oil-producing capacity, the Washington Post reported Feb. 5.

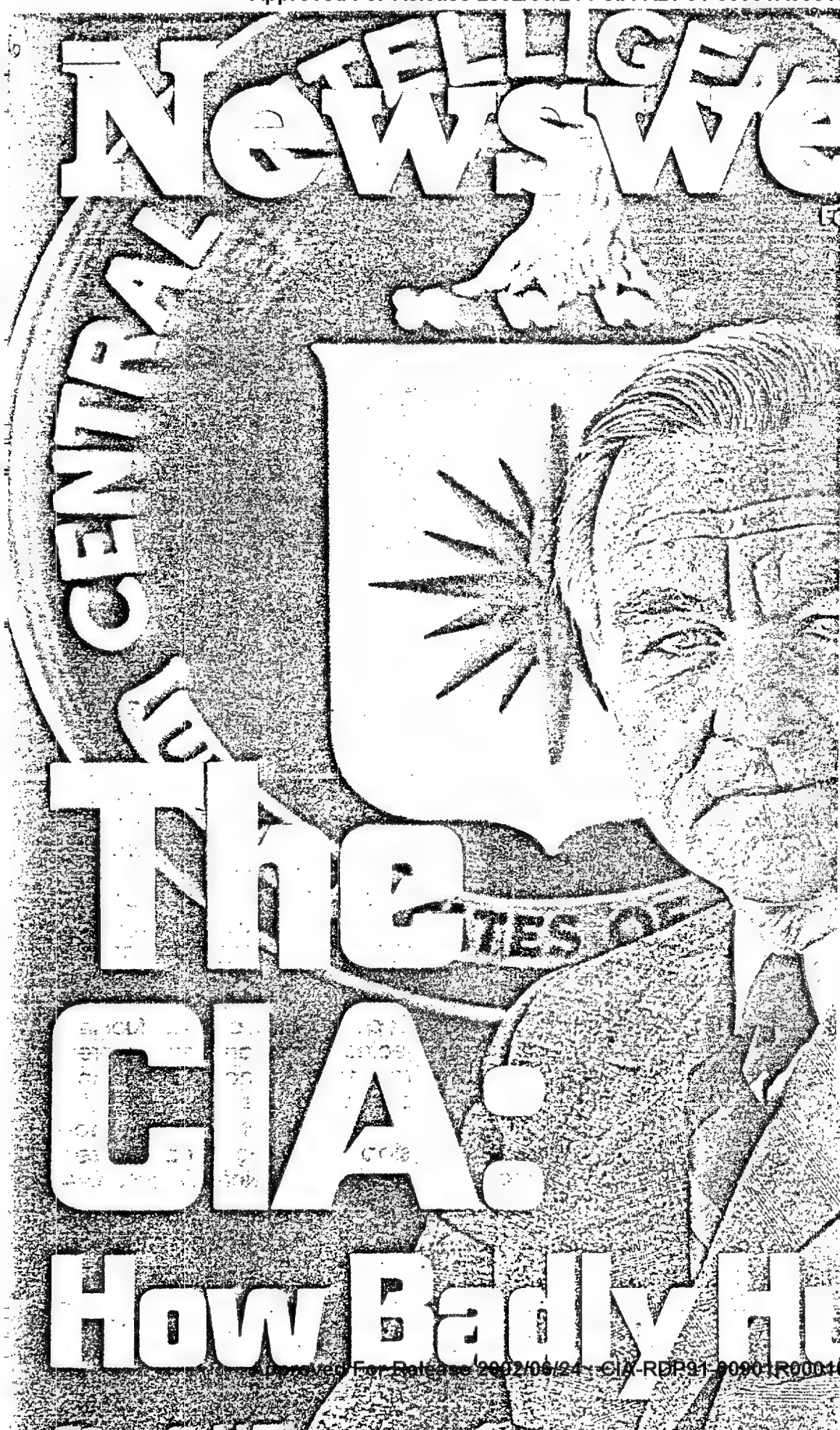
But government and oil company experts are skeptical about the estimates, the newspaper said. A CIA spokesman, contacted by Reuters, refused to confirm or deny the report.

The CIA pegged available Saudi productive capacity at 8.8 million barrels a day instead of the 11.5 million barrels cited last year, the newspaper said.

Carlucci leaves Lisbon

Outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Portugal Frank Carlucci, nominated by President Carter as deputy director of CIA, left Lisbon Sunday for Washington after a four-day farewell visit.

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U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT
6 February 1978

Controversy Over "Gzar" for Intelligence

A sweeping reorganization of America's crisis-ridden intelligence system gives unprecedented powers to a controversial Navy officer.

Adm. Stansfield Turner, an Annapolis classmate of Jimmy Carter, gets wide authority over all spying activities overseas in the reform plan unveiled by the President on January 24.

As Director of Central Intelligence, he will supervise spending on foreign espionage activities by all Government agencies—the Central Intelligence Agency, which he heads, as well as the Defense Department, Federal Bureau of Investigation and Treasury.

Also, Turner will co-ordinate the overseas intelligence-gathering operations of these agencies and play a key role in setting priorities—for example, whether American spies and reconnaissance satellites should concentrate on China's economic and political prospects or its military potential.

Turner's new deputy, Frank Carlucci, a career diplomat, disclosed at a January 27 confirmation hearing that he will take over day-to-day running of the CIA.

Ironically, the new reorganization scheme that strengthens Turner's role came amid speculation that the 54-year-old Admiral actually was on the skirts as Director of the CIA.

The speculation surfaced the day before Carter announced the new setup. The *Detroit News* published a Washington report to the effect that Turner's ouster was being sought by National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and Defense Secretary Harold Brown with the tacit co-operation of Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance.

Praise from Carter. Denials came from all sides—Turner, Brown, Brzezinski and Vance. And the President himself went out of his way to reaffirm his confidence in the intelligence chief. After signing the order expanding Turner's authority, the President praised the CIA Director for his "superb" performance, adding:

"I want to express my complete appreciation and confidence in Admiral Stan Turner, whose responsibilities under this executive order have been magnified."

Despite the denials, informed Washington observers say there is convincing

Carter Administration to undercut the CIA Director. The challenge first appeared inside the Central Intelligence Agency after Turner initiated a far-reaching plan to tighten discipline and shift emphasis from covert activities to analytical intelligence. CIA veterans complained that he was aloof and inaccessible and that he was surrounded by a "Navy mafia," a small group of officers appointed to his personal staff.

The grumbling reached a climax at the end of last year when the CIA Director delivered dismissal notices to 820 officials in the Directorate of Operations. This unit handles all clandestine activities—both traditional spying and "dirty tricks" of the kind that led to a protracted scandal and a series of official investigations.

Disgruntled clandestine operatives charged that Turner was relying excessively on technology at the expense of traditional espionage methods. In the interview appearing on these pages, the CIA Director gives his views on the purge and his new role.

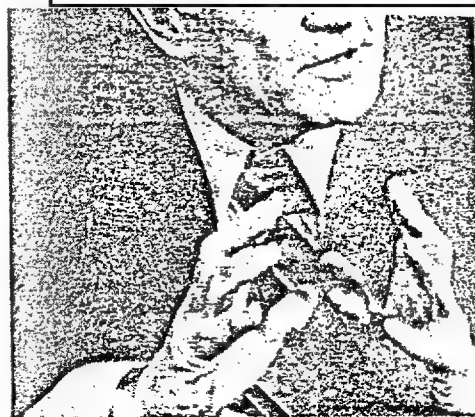
The controversy—and the "dump Turner" movement—extends beyond the CIA into the White House and the Defense Department. Key members of Brzezinski's staff have put out hints that Turner was alienating the President by attempting to act as an adviser on policy as well as intelligence.

The strongest but least publicized challenge to the intelligence chief has come from Defense Secretary Brown. For more than six months the Pentagon boss has fought a running battle to limit Turner's control over Defense Department intelligence operations. In private, Brown argued that demands made by the Director of Intelligence would seriously impair his ability to discharge his responsibilities for the nation's defense, especially in a war crisis.

Top Pentagon officials say that the President's executive order gives Turner much but by no means all the authority he sought. Carter himself spelled out this definition of the expanded role of the intelligence boss:

"Admiral Turner will be responsible for tasking or assigning tasks to all those who collect intelligence. He will also have full control of the intelligence budget and will also be responsible for analysis of information that does come in from all sources in the foreign intelligence field."

That seems close to the job description of an intelligence czar. But Pentagon officials say that is not how they are running the system. They predict a continuing battle if Turner attempts to take over functions that Defense Sec-



Carter's man at the CIA is under fire for purging the "dirty-tricks department" and reforming the whole spy system. Here he explains what he is doing—and why.

Q Admiral Turner, how do you answer the charges that you're emasculating intelligence operations overseas by getting rid of 820 officials in the clandestine services?

A We are not cutting the clandestine service overseas. We are not emasculating its capability to collect intelligence for us.

The 820 cut is coming out of the headquarters. Reducing overhead and reducing unnecessary supervision of the people in the field will, in fact, have the reverse impact: It will increase productivity overseas.

Q If you're merely getting rid of superfluous overhead, why have the clandestine services become so bloated?

A Because the mission of intelligence in this country has changed over the last 30 years, we have to adapt to the change.

Thirty years ago, we were interested primarily in collecting intelligence about the Soviet Union, its satellites and the few countries around the world where they were trying to establish a position. Today, we're interested in intelligence in a wide variety of countries.

Also, for most of the past 30 years, the Central Intelligence Agency was called not only to tell what was going on overseas but to help influence events—for example, in Guatemala, Iran, Cuba, Vietnam, Angola.

THE WASHINGTON STAR
5 February 1978

MARY McGRORY: Turner tackles the CIA with vigorous inhumanity

There is a school of thought which holds that the CIA got exactly what it deserved in Admiral Stansfield Turner, who has been its director for a year.

The Company recoiled at the thought of getting President Carter's first choice, Theodore Sorensen, and the appointment of what it considered a bleeding-heart liberal was turned back.

But Turner appears to be exactly what they say they are — hard-nosed technocrats, who do whatever dirty job comes to hand.

The admiral addressed himself to the overstaffing problem at the agency with the vigorous inhumanity that people who overthrew governments and plotted assassinations in the old days should admire — but don't.

Eight hundred and twenty veteran spooks were sent out into the cold, without even the ritual expressions of

regret and thanks. The chilling terms in which the admiral justified the action proves he is one of them.

"They were excess people," he told a reporters' breakfast the other day. "They sat there and clogged the system."

That may be the military mind at work, but clearly out of sync with an administration led by a Baptist who professes to love all.

The outraged CIA officers, although trained in silence, have gone to the press with their laments.

"Most reprehensible," the admiral said brusquely. "They are violating the tenets of their profession. They are trying to reverse my policies or throw me out."

He is not, however, worried that they are going to write books. They are doing something that he deprecates almost as much — "trying to make themselves the center of the stage."

For the agency defectors who write their memoirs and tell secrets, he has the utmost contempt. Frank Snepp, who has detailed in the secretly published *Decent Interval* the CIA's inadvertent betrayal of its Vietnamese agents in the flight from Saigon, particularly rankles.

"Snepp came to me as a gentleman and told me I could go over the book."

He gave this ultimate icy judgment. "He is not an honorable man." He said that Snepp gave agents' names, which is not so.

Some liberals are worried that the howls of the dismissed old boys are drowning out the question about continuing covert operations, which will be carried out in the same old way by younger people. The president admitted that covert activities go on, although under new strictures.

The admiral would not say how many had been carried out during his first stormy year on the bridge. But he thinks the new charter which forbids the CIA to spy at home and the FBI to sleuth abroad will work well, particularly since the new nominee for FBI director, Judge William Webster, is "someone I have known in the past." They were Amherst College classmates back in the '40s.

The embattled admiral has an unexpected defender in one of the CIA's bitterest critics, Morton Halperin, the former Kissinger aide who sued Kissinger and Nixon for tapping his telephone.

"I think he could be worse," says Halperin. "For an admiral, he is reasonably interested in analysis, more than in operations. I think the impetus for covert activities would come from career officials in the agency and the National Security Council rather than from him."

This faint praise illustrates Turn-

er's dilemma. The old hands complain that the admiral puts more faith in machines which track satellites than in "humints," the Company's term for "human agents," who try to find out what our enemies are thinking — and who apparently, to the skipper's way of thinking, merely "clog the system."

For those who worry that the CIA is incorrigible and that the admiral is better suited to the job he denies he aspires to — chairmanship of the joint chiefs — the good news is that Frank Carlucci, ambassador to Portugal, is coming aboard as deputy director.

Carlucci is something of a hero to anti-CIA elements, because during his tenure in Portugal, at the supremely delicate moment of Portugal's first election in 50 years, he refused to employ the bad offices of the CIA.

According to T.D. Allman, who wrote a brilliant piece for the November Harper's magazine on the subject, Carlucci defied an indignant Henry Kissinger, warning him that if the U.S. meddled, "NATO soon would have its first Communist member."

For this insubordination, Kissinger tried to fire Carlucci — as he had fired his equally heretical predecessor, Stuart Scott. But Carlucci's college roommate, Don Rumsfeld, saved his job, and Carlucci refused to lift a finger. Portugal was saved for a Socialist government and democracy.

Carlucci is, in fact, just what the CIA needs — someone who knows the negative consequences of covert actions — and has a proven record of resistance. He understands something that the Company has never grasped — the value of doing nothing sometimes.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 13THE NEW REPUBLIC
4 February 1978

And why?

"Où est Carlucci?"

by Suetonius

The story is still savored in the usually melancholy folklore of the Foreign Service. Congolese Premier Cyril Adoula is about to sit down to a White House luncheon in 1962. Looking around the state dining room and finding only John Kennedy, Dean Rusk, Robert McNamara and other notables, Adoula is distressed at the absence of the equally important American official who had befriended him in the old days in Leopoldville. "Où est Carlucci?" the Premier asks plaintively. "Who the hell is Carlucci?" Kennedy whispers in turn to Rusk, and aides are dispatched on a frantic search. In a cheap Foggy Bottom cafe they find Frank Charles Carlucci III, grandson of an immigrant Italian stonecutter, 32-year-old Foreign Service Officer Class 5, and buddy of Cyril Adoula. He is spirited off to the White House just in time to have dessert with the Premier, and save the administration from the fate of a diplomatic incident.

For a generation of bureaucrats, that anecdote has been a relished vindication against the pretense and naivete of elected political leadership—and so, too, has Frank Carlucci's career. Rescued from a stalled ascent in the Foreign Service, thrust suddenly through a succession of high level positions in domestic affairs, eventually returned to diplomacy as a key ambassador, he was named in December to be Stansfield Turner's principal deputy at the Central Intelligence Agency. Like the Adoula story, it all seems the civil servant's fantasy come true, a tale of buried brilliance discovered and suitably rewarded. But Carlucci's remarkable rise has owed more to mundane Washington politics than to

brilliance. His appointment to the Central Intelligence Agency is another example of how the Carter administration has chosen to govern.

Carlucci belonged to that wave of middle-class Foreign Service recruits that swelled the corps with ambition, idealism and excess personnel in the 1950s. The stonecutter's son had become an insurance broker, and Frank III grew up comfortably. After Princeton, Harvard Business School, two years in the Navy, and an unpromising start with Jantzen Swimwear, he joined the State Department in 1956. There followed some routine clerical assignments in Washington, a commercial posting in Johannesburg, and then, in 1960, a junior political reporting job in Leopoldville during the Congo's bloody passage to independence (and American patronage). It was a brief moment of diplomatic swagger and exploit in US African policy, charged with the myths of cold war rivalry and before the military dictators and CIA subsidies settled in. In the Congo, Carlucci distinguished himself not only by the contact with Adoula, a future premier, but also by acts of bravery, in rescuing a car full of Americans from a Congolese mob after a traffic accident, and of diplomatic skill, in negotiating the release by Patrice Lumumba (another friend) of several Belgian hostages. He won a department superior service award, a place at the Congo desk in Foggy Bottom and later one of the Foreign Service's few outside-Washington plums for an officer of his grade, the lone Consul-Generalship on the island of Zanzibar.

After nine years in government, Carlucci had been

CONTINUED

promoted at steady and routine two-year intervals. In the summer of 1965 he was sent to Rio de Janeiro, where he spent the next four years in a series of embassy administrative jobs and won another bureaucratic award for his management of housekeeping chores spurned by most of his fellow officers. But in Rio, the African zeal and adventure already filed away, his career began noticeably—and, again, routinely—to slow and dull. Held at Class Three, the foreign service's make-or-break threshold to either senior rank or early retirement, Carlucci at 39, like so many other FSOs, began to melt indistinguishably into the bureaucracy. No intellectual gifts, no rare expertise singled him out among hundreds of equally talented officers. Not even his past bravery and citations guaranteed promotion to the top: during the Vietnam period department awards were handed out, as one winner recalled, "like Iron Crosses in 1918."

So early in 1969, Frank Carlucci was in Brazil, one more obscure, middle-level embassy official apparently without much of a future. Yet in the next six years, he received four presidential appointments, sat occasionally with the cabinet and became ambassador to Portugal with enough political weight to challenge the most powerful Secretary of State in recent memory. What his foreign service record obscured was that, more important than knowing Adoula or rescuing Americans in Africa or being efficient in Rio, Carlucci had also wrestled with Don Rumsfeld at Princeton.

When Rumsfeld gave up a congressional seat to become Richard Nixon's director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, he promptly brought Carlucci home from Rio in July 1969 to be his assistant director for operations. Carrying responsibility for the then-still-massive community action program, the job catapulted Carlucci not only far upward in the bureaucratic pecking order, but also into the midst of complex domestic issues for which he had no apparent grasp or concern. The reason for the appointment, however, was rudimentary. OEO was a stepchild agency which the Nixon White House viewed (like the State Department) as a disloyal Democratic preserve and relic. Rumsfeld, intending to dismantle the poverty program and expecting sniping on all sides, reached in time-honored Washington tradition for a personal friend with no obvious political liabilities and some bureaucratic experience at taking orders. For his part, of course, Carlucci did not question the logic of his deliverance. "I've never had a strong preference for location," he told the *New York Times*. "I've always been more interested in the nature of the job."

In the event, the "nature" of this particular job was to go along dutifully with the Nixon squeeze on OEO, and thus to get along handsomely in a regime that appreciated but rarely found such professional loyalty. Little more than a year later, with Rumsfeld himself promoted to White House Counselor, Carlucci was

made director of the poverty program. Over the next six months he continued the Nixon-Rumsfeld policies without major change; cultivated an affable, non-partisan image with the Congress; and dodged the only covert political controversy by sponsoring a temporary compromise between Governor Ronald Reagan and California's Rural Legal Assistance program, which Reagan wished to destroy. Carlucci presided over the steady attrition of the antipoverty effort, policies which threatened legal services and other valuable reforms nationwide, and which cut OEO's budget by more than half during Nixon's first term.

Presumably on the basis of that performance, Carlucci was elevated again in July 1971, this time to the White House itself to be number three man under George Shultz in the Office of Management and Budget. Again there were no obvious credentials to explain the change, though Carlucci had won what the press called (without undue elaboration) "high marks" for his management at OEO. Don Rumsfeld was still sitting down the corridor from the President. Discreetly supporting the fiscal policies that plunged the country deeper into recession, Carlucci stayed on at OMB through most of the Watergate collapse. Late in 1973, with White House backing, he became Caspar Weinberger's undersecretary at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. A December 1973 speech before the Georgia chapter of the American Society of Public Administration provides a good example of Carlucci's contribution at HEW to the function of American social policy. The speech is a vintage example of bureaucratic prose celebrating as it does the "synergistic impact" and "program considerations" of better administration. Only Nixon's "New Federalism," the undersecretary assured his audience, would keep more people from "falling down the dependency ladder."

In November 1974, early in the Ford regime—in which Rumsfeld was White House Chief of Staff and eventually Secretary of Defense—Carlucci was named ambassador to Portugal. His qualifications for the job—past diplomatic experience and a knowledge of Portuguese—were plainer than for any of his recent appointments. Still, bureaucratic politics seemed once again decisive in Carlucci's rotation through high office. For a new administration nervously watching the fresh, volatile and leftward-swinging democracy in Portugal, he would be a certifiably safe, conservative envoy. Perhaps more important, he would also be Rumsfeld's protege, one of the few direct Ford links in an ambassadorial corps bureaucratically owned or cowed by Henry Kissinger.

Carlucci performed predictably as ambassador. To questions at his confirmation hearing, he stoutly denied any CIA meddling in Lisbon. (When pressed by one senator on the elliptical language of his answers, he even showed a rare flash of public irritation: "It means that I know that there isn't," he replied curtly.) Carlucci

may have been discreetly ignorant as an unbriefed appointee (not uncommon) or consciously dissimulating. But whatever the reason, his answers were inaccurate. At the time Carlucci testified, the CIA, with Kissinger's approval, was lavishly devoting both money and agents to shore up the most conservative elements in Portugal. Later, in 1975, when Kissinger moved toward a virtual aid embargo against the independent and still non-Communist Lisbon regime, Carlucci opposed the cut-off in what several sources remember as a "blistering" cable exchange. To the usual ambassadorial fervor for one's clients he added the old alliance with Rumsfeld, and thus won the battle with rare immunity from Kissinger's retaliation. At the same time, however, he also reportedly conditioned US humanitarian aid to Portugal's collapsing African colonies on the ouster of the most vocally anti-American officials in Lisbon.

Now, having been kept on in Lisbon by the Carter administration, he returns to Washington to be deputy director of the CIA. Ironically, he is once more the White House's choice. And again he appears as the loyal, blurred bureaucrat needed to ride out controversy. Admiral Turner refused to pick a deputy from the Agency's hostile old-boy network, while the old boys themselves are still smarting from the forced retirement of 200 superannuated agents last autumn. So Carlucci is the administration's happy compromise. As at OEO, OMB, HEW and the Lisbon Embassy, not to mention all those Foreign Service postings long ago, he will be expected, with some confidence, to follow orders and "manage" things quietly. Beyond that, of course, his qualifications for the job are, as usual, rather vague.

In the Congo he quietly watched the widening CIA intervention that led indirectly to the murder of his friend Lumumba and even to the later overthrow of Adoula. He arrived in Rio only months after the CIA engineered the military coup against the elected Goulart regime, and watched quietly as the Agency administered covert subsidies and technical aid to keep the torture-prone Brazilian junta in power. At his own Lisbon Embassy he sat quietly as the local CIA station struggled to keep the new Portuguese democracy within proper bounds. Now he will be the only official short of Turner himself who will have the writ and means to monitor the full range of CIA operations. Under the reorganization plan just announced, the Agency will exercise unprecedented central control over the planning and execution of American espionage. That organizational grip probably will make Carlucci the single most powerful deputy in the government, and surely the most powerful in the history of the CIA.

In the lavish sunny office of the deputy director, he will be another classic bureaucrat somehow expected to command and temper the bureaucracy. To ride one of the rogue elephants of Washington institutions, he

comes from an apprenticeship as a pliant passenger in a Nixon administration run amok. The bravery and brashness of the young Foreign Service officer seem to have deserted Carlucci some time ago, worn away by the mores and unbroken success of his promotion. The man who saved Americans from a mob and freed Belgian hostages could not bring himself to try (and it would have taken equal courage, there is no doubt) to rescue poverty programs from a mob mentality in the White House, or to release the health and educational advances held hostage by Nixon-Ford policy. If there is any ideology apparent in his record since 1969, it is certainly not that of his present employer. More apparent than any ideology, though, is the old bureaucratic pragmatism, the career greased by a willing suspension of belief. Carlucci is known for a clipped informality that often passes for self-assertion and strength in the otherwise oily culture of bureaucracy. By several accounts of those who have worked with him, critics as well as admirers, he is personally an easy, unpretentious man devoted to his work—not at all unlike hundreds of his kind in the huge, faceless civil service from which he emerged eight years ago. And when the man is measured against his offices, particularly the CIA, what stands out is not evil or danger or gross incompetence, but simply the utterly pedestrian quality of it all.

Carlucci will not be alone at the upper reaches. On the National Security Council staff, at the State Department, in a dozen important embassies, under Andrew Young at the UN—in nearly every precinct of foreign policy, there remain men who similarly owe their rank, their present authority, in large part to the dubious people and practices Jimmy Carter was elected to replace. This feckless resort to bureaucratic government—the loss of independence and commitment beyond self, the further atrophy of merit and idealism—is expensive. The politics that now return Frank Carlucci to Washington, like those that hoisted him out of oblivion during the Nixon years, are still the politics of a closed system.

Last spring, when senior State Department bureaucrats put forward Carlucci's name for the job as Deputy Undersecretary of State for administration, rumblings of opposition from Congressman John Brademas and Senator Paul Sarbanes—opposition reportedly on the basis of Carlucci's Nixon record—stopped the move. With his CIA confirmation hearings upon us, there is apparently no serious questioning of Carlucci's new appointment.

"Où est Carlucci?" Why, he's gone to be Deputy Director of the CIA, Cyril. It's a long story from when you knew him. But then, come to think about it, it's not all that different from how you and your boys ran things in the Congo.

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3 FEBRUARY 1978

STATE DEPT. AND C.I.A. SPLIT ON ENVOY ROLE

Interpret Embassies Control Over Covert Operations Differently

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—An order by President Carter giving United States ambassadors around the world authority to supervise "all United States Government officers and employees in their countries" has produced widely divergent interpretations by the Central Intelligence Agency and the State Department. The State Department issued a guideline simply amplifying Mr. Carter's directive, according to high-ranking Administrative officials. But the intelligence agency guidelines noted "special exceptions" to what an ambassador might oversee, according to one official.

These exceptions included prohibitions on communicating details of covert operations and of administrative procedures undertaken by C.I.A. station chiefs.

Officials of the State Department and the intelligence agency confirmed the disparity between the Carter decree issued in a letter last autumn and the guidelines subsequently issued by the agency to its station chiefs in foreign posts.

The Carter letter, published two months ago in the State Department Newsletter, was described then by the department as going "beyond similar communications" in 1961 by President Kennedy and in 1969 by President Nixon in affirming the "primacy" of ambassadors over all American personnel in their countries.

The issue arose after the abortive 1961 Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba, sponsored by the C.I.A., when President Kennedy determined that one of the shortcomings of United States diplomacy was that numerous official American activities abroad were undertaken without central coordination and were sometimes contradictory.

The Carter letter, dated Oct. 25, stated that United States ambassadors "have the authority to review message traffic to and from all personnel under your jurisdiction" — presumably including C.I.A. officers.

Several days later, both Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance and Adm. Stansfield Turner, Director of Central Intelli-

gence, sent out guidelines interpreting the Presidential letter, as Mr. Carter had indicated they would.

But the two sets of guidelines differed and, according to high-ranking Administration officials, the C.I.A. directive tightened restrictions on what agency messages an ambassador might see.

The Vance guideline, these officials said, simply amplified the President's letter, saying that United States ambassadors had the right to require all American Government personnel in their countries to keep the ambassadors "thoroughly and currently informed about all their activities."

The Turner guideline, described by one official as "tightly written and full of caveats," declared, however, that there were "special exceptions" to what an ambassador might oversee. These exceptions included prohibitions on communicating details of covert operations and of administrative procedures undertaken by C.I.A. station chiefs.

Station chiefs are the agency's overseas clandestine operations supervisors, usually working under diplomatic or military cover in American embassies. They are the agency's equivalent of ambassadors.

A White House spokesman said that President Carter would have no comment on the divergent interpretations.

A State Department official, interpreting the Turner guidelines, said, "In effect they stated that the President's letter and the State Department guidelines do not apply to the C.I.A."

The official said that ambassadors had been freer to oversee C.I.A. covert operations under the guidelines that applied before the Carter letter went out.

Affirming this interpretation, a C.I.A. official cited an example from the ambassadorship of Frank C. Carlucci, who is terminating a three-year assignment in Portugal to accept the post of deputy director of the intelligence agency.

The official remarked that after an attempted pro-Communist coup in Lisbon in November 1975, Ambassador Carlucci, acting under then applicable guidelines, was able to insist on being informed of covert C.I.A. activities in Portugal.

Response to a Demand

On learning that the agency station chief was maintaining a covert relationship with several members of the pre-1974 Portuguese Government, the official continued, Mr. Carlucci demanded that the connections be terminated.

The official said that the C.I.A. had decided to let the covert relationships "expire" because it was "not worth the squabble" to have Ambassador Carlucci deciding who should or should not be included among the agency's clandestine "assets" in Portugal.

The C.I.A. official and a knowledgeable State Department official agreed that under the new guidelines such a controversy would probably not arise because the C.I.A. station chief would probably not feel obliged to identify all of his covert relationships by name.

Under the Turner directive, the agency official went on, an ambassador would be made aware of covert operations but would not be involved in them.

Both the Vance and Turner guidelines are classified as secret documents, the officials said. Nominally they are supposed together to constitute a State Department-C.I.A. agreement struck between the agency director and the Secretary of State.

Admiral Turner and Secretary Vance sent identical guidelines respectively to station chiefs and ambassadors. However, it appears that the C.I.A. sent an additional directive to the station chiefs undercutting the jointly agreed text.

As in the past, the current guidelines say that disputes between an ambassador and a station chief are to be referred to Washington for resolution between the Secretary of State and the C.I.A. Director.

It could not be learned whether the new guidelines had created such disputes, although there are indications that several ambassadors have indicated unhappiness with the new arrangement.

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CLEVELAND OHIO PRESS
2 February 1978

CIA

Carlucci endured, now he prevails

By RICHARD STARNES
Scripps-Howard Writer

WASHINGTON — Frank C. Carlucci III, a career diplomat who soon will take over as second in command of the beleaguered CIA, is one of this capital's most adroit practitioners of bureaucratic survivorship, having escaped repeatedly from the sort of administrative disasters that usually bring careers to a chaotic end.

In 1970, for example, Carlucci was appointed by President Richard Nixon to head the Office of Economic Opportunity, which was a no-win job with calamity almost guaranteed. This was because OEO was high on the Nixon White House hit list — destined for malnutrition if not dismemberment.

In two years OEO's appropriations had dwindled from \$2 billion to around \$770 million, and being named to head the agency was analogous to being given command of the Titanic on the night of Apr. 14, 1912.

If OEO foundered, as many of the administration's thinkers wanted it to, its director would forever be tarred with the brush of failure. If it didn't go under, the chaps in the White House would take after its director with their perfumed ice-picks — on the theory he hadn't really tried to carry out the chief's wishes.

To the surprise of no one who had watched Carlucci toe-dance his way to near the top of the bureaucratic

heap, the director of OEO survived very nicely while OEO managed to come through only as a consumptive shadow of its former self.

In a year, Carlucci was out as boss of the poverty agency, but he managed to give the impression he was being removed because he had fought too hard for the agency, and simultaneously to have remained thick enough with the White House to be promoted to deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

In a year, Carlucci had gone from OMB to another job replete with booby traps — No. 2 in the Department of Health Education and Welfare. HEW, a vast, sprawling, under-achiever, has a way of feasting on its top directors and returning them to society fit only to live out their days as watery-eyed professors of government in obscure teachers colleges.

Again Carlucci converted potential disaster into another leap onward and upward. After he had been in HEW two years he was rescued by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, who had another tough assignment for him.

This was as ambassador to Portugal, a place then in the throes of economic decline and — in Washington's view — a fertile field for Europe's busy Marxists to sow their mischief.

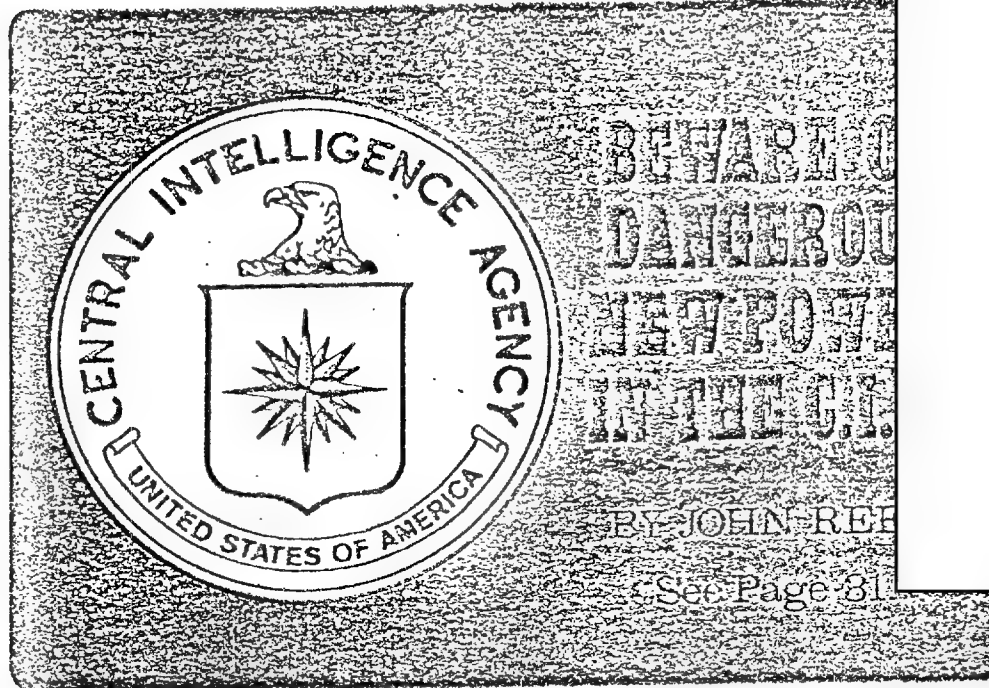
But by the spring of 1975, within six months of his appointment,

Carlucci had failed to affirm Kissinger's view of the communist menace to Portugal, and the secretary of state was publicly growling that Carlucci was not the "tough guy" he'd been painted.

Their differences apparently stemmed from Carlucci's conviction that Portugal's military regime could achieve the economic and social reforms the country needed with the help of leftist elements. Kissinger was believed to feel that nothing short of a total anti-communist purge would keep Portugal safely in the western camp.

Carlucci, whose Senate confirmation as deputy director of the CIA seems certain after the Senate Intelligence Committee finishes polling its members on his nomination (the committee was 10-0 in favor at last count), is seen as an appropriate right bower to CIA Director Stansfield Turner, a career admiral who is said to be innocent of all the bureaucratic arts that Carlucci has mastered.

He was born at Bear Creek, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, in 1930. His father was an insurance broker. Carlucci went to Princeton, where he was on the varsity wrestling team with Donald Rumsfeld, his predecessor as director of OEO and the man who plucked him from the relative obscurity of the diplomatic service and into what passes for Washington's big-time.



STATINTL



Fun And Games AT THE CIA

by John Rees

■ NATURALLY the Communists have made the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency a prime target for penetration; for subversion and suborning of its officers, employees, and agents; and, for disruption and the "black propaganda" of myriad smear campaigns.

transformation of the wartime O.S.S. into the C.I.A. was Harold "Kim" Philby, later exposed as a K.G.B. spy. Last year a number of employees of U.S. intelligence agencies were convicted of selling their country's secrets to the Communists. And, meanwhile, Marchetti and Philip Agee, both of whom left the agency almost a decade

CONTINUED

The men who run the CIA

'I'm not here to produce happy spies,' says director Turner.

By Keyes Beech
Of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—"I'm a leader of men and I'm good at it. I've made a profession of leading men and women. I'm good at it and I'll continue to be good at it."

That from Adm. Stansfield Turner, 53, director of the Central Intelligence Agency and one of Washington's most controversial figures. His course is plainly full speed ahead and damn the criticism.

Boss of an intelligence empire, newly blessed by his good friend and Annapolis classmate, Jimmy Carter, his picture on the cover of two weekly newsmagazines and the subject of a major interview in another, Turner has taken the offensive against his critics in and outside the intelligence community.

Relishes questioning

Turner obviously relishes fielding questions about criticism of his methods, including those concerning charges that he has wrecked CIA morale by dismissing hundreds of career veterans without so much as a "thank you."

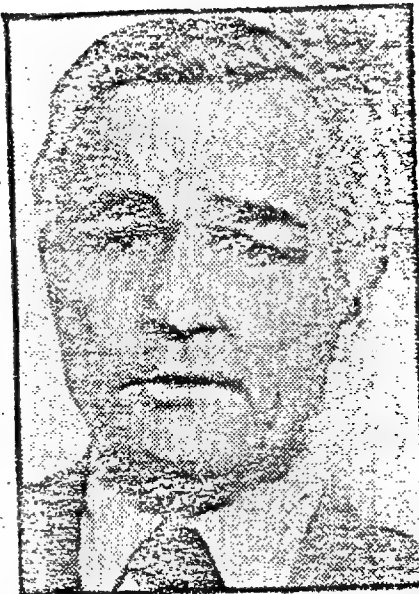
"What's wrong with my style?" he demanded in response to a question suggesting there might be something wrong with it. "It has been successful. I'm not here to produce happy spies. I'm here to be an effective manager and I'm good at it."

wrecked CIA morale by dismissing hundreds of career veterans without so much as a "thank you."

"What's wrong with my style?" he demanded in response to a question suggesting there might be something wrong with it. "It's been successful. I'm not here to produce happy spies. I'm here to be an effective manager and I'm good at it."

Turner fired more than 200 career CIA men Oct. 31 in what came to be known as the "Halloween Massacre." They were the first of 820 men to be chopped from clandestine services over two years.

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ing him a bum rap for being "tough



Adm. Stansfield Turner

enough to bite the bitter personnel bullet."

"Every CIA director before me has acknowledged the need" to get rid of surplus personnel at CIA headquarters, Turner said. "These are excess people who were clogging up the system. You are beating on me for doing something for the good of this country."

Clandestine services, the CIA's cloak-and-dagger branch, never had a personnel management policy, said Turner, a systems-oriented management expert.

He praised the Cold War veterans who manned the agency as it grew out of the OSS (Office of Strategic Services) after World War II. But, he said, "We must have nonfamilial management."

Heart of the matter

Turner's remarks went to the heart of the bitter battle between him and the career professionals. Gone are the days when they could drop into the office of earlier directors—Richard Helms or William E. Colby—for a friendly, understanding chat.

"Anybody who tried that today would get blown out of the water," said one newly retired CIA veteran.

Turner denied near-unanimous reports that CIA morale was never lower. He said the intelligence product is better than it was a year ago. "These people are dedicated and work hard."

CONTINUED

Who's Who in the Carter Administration

STATINTL

AGENCIES AND COMMISSIONS

CIA

Deputy Director—Frank C. Carlucci was ambassador to Portugal and, under Nixon, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and deputy director of the OMB.

Deputy for Resource Management—John E. Koehler was assistant director for national security and international affairs of the Congressional Budget Office and, before that, associate head of the economics department of the Rand Corporation. He will have authority over the budgets of all the intelligence agencies and will be able to carry out audits and evaluations of their programs.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
31 January 1978

Hill Panel Backs Carlucci for CIA

Reuter

The Senate Intelligence Committee voted 10 to 0 yesterday to endorse President Carter's nomination of Frank Carlucci for deputy director of central intelligence.

The nomination now goes to the full Senate, which may consider it later this week.

In his role as deputy director, Carlucci, a former ambassador to Portugal, would take over day-to-day responsibility for operating the Central Intelligence Agency.

That would free CIA Director Stansfield Turner to devote more time to coordinating the activities of the entire U.S. intelligence community and considering basic policy questions, Carlucci told the panel.

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ARTICLE APPROVED
PAGE 2THE WASHINGTON STAR (GREEN)
31 January 1978

Names/Faces

CIA to Master Native Tongues

Ambassador Frank Carlucci has seen the handwriting on the wall and is planning on a plain-English push of his own when he's deputy director of the CIA. He's already seen enough handwriting and typing in bad English in his overseas posts from reading CIA reports: "I find them very hard to read, written in an awkward style." And if their English is bad, you can imagine what they do to foreign languages. Sometimes they even do nothing with them. "I believe very strongly (CIA officers) all should get language training, even if it means a gap in a position (overseas) for a period," he said. That's strictly a do-as-I-do order: Carlucci once passed a Zanzibar civil service exam given in Swahili. But he also has another tough ideal for the CIA in any language: "I see no higher obligation than to tell the truth."

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THE WASHINGTON POST

30 January 1978

Activities in Congress Today

Senate

Meets at 1 p.m. on criminal code revision.
Committees:

Agriculture—10 a.m. Open: Small Business Administration loans to farmers due to crop losses. Sen. Hollings; Vernon Weaver, SBA; Gordon Cavanaugh, USDA, 424 Russell Office Bldg.

Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor-HEW—2 p.m. Open: Proposed budget for state and local employment training programs. Ernest Green, Asst. sec. for employment training, Labor Dept. 1223 Dirksen Office Bldg.

Environment and Public Works—10 a.m. Open: Proposed budget for Environmental Protection Agency. Henry Eschwege, GAO; Langdon Marsh, N.Y. State Dept. of Environmental Conservation; Richard Ayres, Nat. Resources Defense Council. 4200 DOB.

Finance—10 a.m. Open: Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee. The implications of President Carter's budget upon the public debt. W. Bowman Cutter, OMB; Roger Altman, asst. Treasury secy. for domestic policy. 2221 DOB.

Government Affairs—10 a.m. Open: S 2236, omnibus terrorism. Rep. Don Clausen; Capt. J. J. O'Donnell, Air Line Pilots Assoc. 3302 DOB.

Judiciary—10 a.m. Open: Judge William Webster on his nomination as FBI director. 2223 DOB.

Select Comtee. on Intelligence—2 p.m. Open: Nomination of Frank Carlucci to be deputy director of central intelligence. 5110 DOB.

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs—10 a.m. Open: Oversight on financing of foreign military sales through the federal financing bank. 5302 DOB.

28 January 1978

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Carlucci Sees Broad Role In No. 2 Position at CIA

United Press International

Frank Carlucci, nominated to be No. 2 man at the troubled CIA, said yesterday he would take over "day-to-day operating responsibilities" of the spy agency from Adm. Stansfield Turner, whose abrasive methods have aroused widespread criticism.

Carlucci, now ambassador to Portugal and formerly a domestic policy-maker in the Nixon administration, testified at a confirmation hearing before the Senate Intelligence Committee.

He said he would discuss major policy issues with Director Turner, but "he and I anticipate that I will be able to take much of the agency decision-making."

That, he said, would leave Turner more time to exercise his new, expanded authority over all intelligence community agencies.

President Carter this week signed an executive order broadening Turner's mandate, a step that closely followed reports that national security affairs adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and others were seeking the admiral's removal.

There have been indications that Carlucci's appointment is partially aimed at restoring morale among CIA career employees, many of whom bitterly resent the brusque way Turner has handled the firing of several hundred senior spies.

Turner publicly referred to the complainers as "cry babies," provoking still more criticism inside and outside his agency.

Carlucci, whose CIA appointment is subject to Senate approval, fielded questions about his conduct as deputy budget director and under secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in the Watergate era, and his role at the U. S. Embassy in the Congo during alleged assassination plots by the CIA.

He said he had no part in the political machinations of the Nixon administration and, as a "relatively junior" embassy officer in 1960, "I was not aware and nobody talked to me about" an unsuccessful CIA plot to kill Congolese Premier Patrice Lumumba.

Carlucci Will Have Major CIA Responsibilities

Scranton native Frank Carlucci 3rd says he will take over the day-to-day operations of the Central Intelligence Agency if the Senate confirms his appointment as deputy director of the spy agency.

Mr. Carlucci, 47, told the Senate Intelligence Committee Friday that he and the CIA Director Adm. Stansfield Turner, agreed Mr. Carlucci would "take over much of the agency decision making."

"I will assume the day-to-day operating responsibilities of the agency," Mr. Carlucci said at a confirmation hearing.

Mr. Carlucci told the Senate committee he was aware of political abuses while in the

Nixon Administration but was not involved in them himself.

He pledged under oath that if anyone asked him to do something illegal and he could not talk them out of it, "I would resign."

The nominee faced no opposition at the hearing, and Sen. Jake Garn, R-Utah, called him a "fine choice" to serve in the Democratic administration.

Sen. William D. Hathaway, D-Maine, told Mr. Carlucci that "constituents not so subtly ask, 'Why is one of President Nixon's men being nominated by President Carter to help run the CIA?'"

Mr. Carlucci replied that he had been in government ser-

vice for 21 years and had engaged in no improper political activity himself.

The appointment of Mr. Carlucci, a career diplomat, is seen as an attempt to restore morale among CIA career employees, many of whom reportedly resent the way Adm. Turner handled the firing of about 200 senior spies.

In a December meeting with Adm. Turner, Mr. Carlucci reportedly insisted on full authority as the No. 2 man in the spy agency, including access to intelligence evaluations sent to the director alone.

Adm. Turner reportedly was reluctant to turn over that authority at the time, but now

apparently is willing to give Mr. Carlucci responsibility for day-to-day operations, freeing the director to spend more time to exercise his new, expanded authority over all intelligence community agencies.

President Carter earlier this week signed an executive order broadening Adm. Turner's mandate as director of central intelligence, a step that closely followed reports national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski and others were seeking the admiral's removal.

Internal turmoil at the CIA was prompted in part when Adm. Turner decided to dismiss 200 foreign service offi-

ers in a five-month period.

Adm. Turner publicly referred to the complainers as "crybabies," a term which provoked still more criticism inside and outside his agency.

Mr. Carlucci, a graduate of Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, and Princeton University, headed the federal government flood relief program in Wyoming Valley following Tropical Storm Agnes in June 1972.

The appointment by President Carter was made in part to comply with a statute requiring a civilian deputy director if the CIA director is a military officer.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

Carlucci Says He'll Take Over Daily Operations of the C.I.A.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 (UPI)—Frank Carlucci, a career diplomat nominated to be No. 2 man at the troubled Central Intelligence Agency, said today he would take over the day-to-day operations from Admiral Stansfield Turner.

Mr. Carlucci, now Ambassador to Portugal and a former Nixon Administration domestic official, spoke at a confirmation hearing before the Senate Intelligence Committee.

He said he would discuss major policy issues with Admiral Turner, the agency's director, but added "He and I anticipate that I will be able to take much of the agency decision-making."

He said Admiral Turner thus would have more time to exercise his new expanded authority over all intelligence agencies.

Indications were that Mr. Carlucci's appointment had been aimed partly at restoring morale among C.I.A. career employees. Many were said to have resented the way Admiral Turner had handled the dismissals of several hundred senior personnel.



AP
Frank C. Carlucci smiles just before entering a Senate hearing on his nomination to become deputy director of the CIA.

Nixon abuses known to him, Carlucci says

Washington (AP)—President Carter's nominee to be the Central Intelligence Agency's deputy director told senators yesterday he was "generally aware" of political abuses when he was a Nixon administration official, but that he was not involved in them himself.

The testimony came from Frank C. Carlucci at a generally friendly confirmation hearing before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator William D. Hathaway (D., Maine) said he raised the question because "constituents not so subtly ask, 'Why is one of President Nixon's men being nominated by President Carter to help run the CIA?'"

Mr. Carlucci replied that his government service spanned 21 years, not just in the Nixon administration, and that he had engaged in no improper political activity himself.

He pledged under oath that, if anyone asked him to do something illegal and he could not talk them out of it, "I would resign."

Mr. Carlucci, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in the Nixon administration, was later an official in other agencies and directed federal disaster operations after tropical storm Agnes in 1972.

He was United States ambassador to Portugal under President Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Carlucci said he refused to obey a general directive shortly before Mr. Nixon resigned to "go out and support the President" and have political appointees under him do the same.

He said he got an "ill feeling in my stomach" after a meeting at which Nixon budget officials were instructed to give grants to politically friendly organizations. But, he said he did not protest because his job did not involve awarding grants.

Finally, Mr. Hathaway asked Mr. Carlucci how much he knew about Mr. Nixon's "political responsiveness" program aimed at steering federal money and business to politically friendly groups and people.

"Senator, I was generally aware of it," Mr. Carlucci replied. "But the instructions in every agency where I had general responsibility were to follow standard procedure and not give political preference."

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Panorama

STATION WTTG TV

DATE January 27, 1978 12:30 PM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Central Intelligence Agency

RON NESSEN: We're going to begin the program today by talking about the Central Intelligence agency. It seems to have been in the news a great deal these past two or three years, and again in the news this week because President Carter signed an executive order which reorganizes the CIA. We're going to talk about that and some other of the somewhat controversial events at the CIA with Henry Knoche, who is a former Deputy Director of the CIA, and, in fact, at one time was the Acting Director, between George Bush and Stansfield Turner; and with Jack Maurzy, who was with the CIA for 27 years, former head of the Soviet Desk, and from there went over to the Defense Department as Assistant Secretary of Defense; and with Georgie Anne Geyer, who is a syndicated columnist and, I suppose as much as any reporter, is an expert and concentrates on the activities of the intelligence organizations.

First of all, let me try to sum up just briefly, if I can, the reorganization that was signed this week by the President. It gives the CIA Director, who right now is Stansfield Turner, control over the budgets of the other intelligence organizations, those in the Defense Department, the NSA, and others. It also gives the Director of Central Intelligence power to give the other intelligence organizations their assignments, what they should do. Stansfield Turner did not get the total power, the sort of czardom that he wanted, with Cabinet rank.

On the other side, this new executive order forbids the CIA to undertake covert activities in the United States, it prevents -- forbids, really, assassination attempts by the CIA or its agents. It prohibits the CIA from dealing with the academic world, other non-governmental organizations, without letting them know that they're dealing with the CIA. And it restricts surveil-

lance of former government employees living within the United States.

Well, that's a very brief summary, really, of what the reorganization does.

As a former Deputy Director, how will that affect the ability of the United States to gather and interpret intelligence?

HENRY KNOCHE: Well, Ron, first of all, let me say that I regard the new executive order as a very constructive additional step, all aimed at trying to balance the needs for important intelligence information concerning the foreign scene without at the same time trampling the rights and privacy of American citizens. And sometimes that's a very tough order.

But this began, in my view, back with the issuance of President Ford's executive order in February 1976. You'll recall that the reviews and investigations of intelligence were largely finished at the end of 1975, and an effort was made to balance these things that I've just talked about, to make the intelligence world more accountable to checks and balances within our government system.

The Ford executive order of '76 accomplished much. And this one by President Carter is an evolutionary thing which adds even more to this process of keeping intelligence accountable.

NESSEN: Jack, are you concerned that even though Stansfield Turner did not get all the power he wanted, that this puts too much power over the entire intelligence community in the hands of one man?

JACK MAUREY: I think it's too soon to say, Ron, but I think that is a possibility. I think where that is particularly relevant is in the area of the control of resources, because I know that the feeling of some of the heads of the service intelligence agencies in the Pentagon is that if they have the responsibility, they ought to control the resources with which they carry out that responsibility.

NESSEN: In other words, determine how much -- they ought to decide how much they can afford to spend to this accomplish whatever assignment they're...

MAUREY: Well, I recognize that it's desirable for the Director of Central Intelligence to allocate money as between -- recommend the allocation of money between the three services. But once, let's say, the Air Force is given X number of million or billion dollars to do a job, I think, beyond that, it ought to be up to the Air Force to have that money allocated as between different Air Force programs.

Now, I'm not sure how that will work out in practice. Maybe, Hank, you have a perception of how that will actually work out.

KNOCHE: Well, you know, basically, the Director of Central Intelligence has two responsibilities. One is he has to be the head of the CIA, one agency in the intelligence community, and the other is to coordinate the entire intelligence effort of the government.

NESSEN: But that was always a paper responsibility, until now.

KNOCHE: It was a paper responsibility because he didn't really have a grip, wasn't permitted to have a grip, on the resources which were applied to the intelligence community.

Now, the Ford executive order made a start along those lines in '76. And George Bush, then the Director, working with a committee, a small committee which he chaired, began to hack away at this problem.

This executive order gives the Director of Central Intelligence the responsibility for approving the national intelligence budgets. So he's by himself now, not with a committee, but he's got to report his budgetary views and findings, through the National Security Council, to the President, and through, I might say, the Office of Management and Budget. So it will be scrubbed by the budgetary process.

GEORGIE ANNE GEYER: Well, I think all this is very important, gentlemen, but I think those of us in the press who've been watching this all have come up with sort of one question. We're back again to the mechanistic view, and it's very important. I'm not saying that this is not important, the budget, etcetera. But what we don't see in the reorganization of the CIA is what we don't see in the rest of the Administration: a basic new philosophy, a basic new conceptualization. It's out with the old -- and most of us are not unhappy with a lot of that, frankly -- but it's in with what? I mean what is Admiral Turner's conception of the new CIA?

If you can tell me, I'd be very interested, because nobody can say.

KNOCHE: Well, I think, Georgie Anne, you've put your finger on one of the problems that plagues the agency and its people right now -- that is, that a reorganization, a realignment within CIA, quite apart from this executive order, has taken place over the last few months.

It's not well understood by the rank-and-file in the agency, as best I can tell. It's rather murky. It's not well articulated,

not well spelled out. And one of the concerns of the people at CIA that has had its impact on the morale of the people is their fear that they are in the process of fragmentation. And, of course, they're in an outfit which has been deemed to be terribly important to the national interest; it's been examined, reviewed, interrogated; it has new controls on it to which the people are adjusting.

But having been found to be important to the national interest, it's very difficult to those great men and women in that agency now suddenly to feel that they're somehow or other in the process of fragmentation.

NESSEN: Let me put a little finer point on Georgie Anne's question. Because you bring up the reorganization of the past couple of months. I suppose the people who have gone through the reorganization and have been retired would have a slightly different word for it.

Would that indicate that Admiral Turner's conception of the CIA, as Georgie Anne puts it, is that it is going to rely a great deal more on mechanical, scientific, electronic means of intelligence, and less on the human spy, for lack of a better word?

KNOCHE: I don't think so, Ron. I think that the tendency for the last 10 or 15 years has been to rely more and more on science and technology to help us collect vitally needed information abroad. It's been a remarkable thing. It's been one of the real true milestones of American intelligence the way that process has taken place.

But you still have limitations on what science and technology can do for you in collecting information we need. What's really needed, down deep, is information relating to the intentions of foreign governments, particularly those who are potential enemies. And in order to obtain that kind of information, about what's in the minds of men and leadership around the world, you need human sources who are in good position to get access to that kind of information.

No camera, no airplane, no satellite that I know of can acquire that kind of information.

GEYER: Aren't we being badly -- now let me take the other side, a position that is not popular with the press, but which I think we should deal with too, is: Aren't we being hurt? We keep reading about the number of KGB spies coming into this country, and so on, and they're on Capitol Hill wooing this staff, etcetera. Aren't we being hurt in this way, too?

MAUREY: Let me speak to that and tie it in with something on your earlier point, Georgie Anne.

First of all, when you talk about a new look, I think what a lot of people are concerned about is not the reality of CIA but the image, the mythology, a mythology that's been created by the press. A CIA that assassinated people. Well, CIA never assassinated anybody. There were assassination proposals in the White House. They were never carried out. But they were never carried out.

CIA involvement in the drug traffic. Absolutely no truth in any of that, but the press was full of it here 10 years ago. It's been firmly repudiated by John Ingersoll, the head of the BNDD, for instance.

CIA an unguided missile, a rogue elephant, that people used to talk about. Both the Church and Pike Committees completely repudiated that. The conclusion of the Pike Committee Report was that in all important respects CIA had carried out the orders of the President or the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

CIA corruption of the press. I was on a congressional hearing on that a few weeks ago, and a number of distinguished members of your profession followed me. But none of them, to this day, has identified a single case where any significant news disseminated in the United States was corrupted by anything CIA had done, or where any newspaper reporter had in any way violated his obligation to his employer or his public as a result of involvement with CIA.

So there's all this mythology that we've got to get rid of, I think, before we can sensibly address the questions that we're talking about now.

NESSEN: But there's a new myth growing up, it seems to me, and that is that you've got hundreds of CIA agents, and the covert agents, really, who are being fired in a way that they feel is peremptory and cold and callous. Now there's a myth that's beginning to permeate Washington that these hundreds of ex-CIA agents are just ripe for being recruited by the KGB and other foreign intelligence, that they're mad, they're angry, resentful at their own country, their own CIA, and that they may be perfect recruits to be picked up by a foreign power.

Do you see that as a danger?

KNOCHE: Well, only in the classical kind of sense. The people of CIA are terribly disciplined, they're very professional, extremely dedicated. And, of course, nobody likes to be fired. Some, no doubt, are bitter. Many are quite vocal and quite public in some of the complaints and criticisms they're making about Admiral Turner as the Director. That, I think, is unfortunate because it impacts upon the shaky state of morale at CIA.

But it's one thing to complain about being treated badly; it's another thing to be recruited by a foreign intelligence power and to sell secrets which would really hurt this government. And having known the people that inhabit that place, work in that place, I simply don't believe that there's great danger of this taking place.

MAUREY: It's remarkable that in 30 years, during which time there must have been 50 to 60 or 70 thousand people at one time or another involved with CIA, we really had only a half a dozen bad apples that have really gone out to destroy and discredit the agency.

Philip Agee, who's obviously involved in a major -- well, I don't think I have to tell anybody in this room who he's involved with. He defected to the Cubans, and everybody knows who runs the Cubans.

Then you've got guys that defected because -- or at least turned against the agency because they didn't get promoted. Agee and Snapp and Stockwell, and so on. These are people who were given front-page space in all the media in the country on the basis of no credentials whatever except that they were made with an agency that didn't promote them when they wanted to be promoted.

But in any event, I think, as far as you're concerned about the rank-and-file being susceptible to Soviet exploitation, it is indeed a real danger. And I recall that at the time of the purges of the KGB following Beria's purge many years ago, we got a real windfall of defectors and recruitments in the Russian service.

NESSEN: Were you head of the Soviet Desk of the CIA then?

MAUREY: I was.

NESSEN: And you targeted in on those KGB agents who had been purged?

MAUREY: Yes, we did.

NESSEN: Why would you then think that it wouldn't work the other way around?

MAUREY: Well, because I think there's better morale and more patriotism in this country than there is in Russia.

NESSEN: But Hank just said that morale is shaky at the CIA.

MAUREY: It is shaky but I don't think it goes to the point of treason.

KNOCHE: I agree with that, Jack.

GEYER: I do have to answer you on one thing, Mr. Maurey. I was in Vietnam four different occasions, and no one can tell me that we didn't assassinate people, because I was with CIA agents in the field who were carrying through the Phoenix program. I just don't want to let that go unanswered. I don't want to get into a long discussion about that. I think we should put that behind us at this point and look at where are we going now.

There's an odd thing going on in the press. Many of the press, and I admit this, who called for an end to covert activities are now taking the individual cases, in a kind of sentimental way, of the agents who carried these through.

Do you know what I mean, Ron?

NESSEN: I do.

GEYER: And saying, "Oh, these poor guys. They're really being" -- and it's a human thing, but we've got to -- so, what I'm looking for is some high-level conceptualizing, some new philosophy about where we're going. And I don't think we're getting it from Admiral Turner. We're getting -- we're getting cuts, we're getting reorganization, we're getting mechanical answers. And I don't think -- I think the American people are very confused. I know that CIA is confused.

MAUREY: Well, what are you suggesting? I mean Morton Halperin is the head of an organization to abolish spying, for instance. Is that the kind of thing that you're talking about?

GEYER: No, no, on the contrary. I'm calling for some new conceptualizing from the CIA. I'm not against spying at all.

KNOCHE: Let me give you a hand with this, because I, too, think that what's needed here now is a fresh look at where we'd go into the future.

The intelligence organizations have gone through the investigations and reviews. There's a new definition of controls to keep them above board and prevent them from being abusive. But it's recognized that they're important to the national need and security to have them.

Therefore, we've got to have fine people, good people continuing to be interested in working for an outfit like CIA. To count on that, they've got to have a sense of purpose, a sense of direction, a sense of where they're headed, and a sense of belonging to an organization that really counts.

This is the fundamental challenge in leadership to Admiral
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Turner and to his new Deputy-designate, Frank Carlucci, who is, I think, this very day...

NESSEN: I think today is Frank's confirmation hearing.

GEYER: Are they doing this, though, do you feel?

KNOCHE: Not yet. And I think that's one of the things where Admiral Turner's got to concentrate some of his attention, in CIA terms, not community terms: paying some attention to that agency, nurturing it, bringing it along.

The other area Ronald didn't spell out too much in talking about the executive order, but, once again, it's full of restraints, shalt nots, the no-nos of the business. And well and good. That's fine. It makes the agency...

NESSEN: You say "once again," but only once again since the Ford executive order. Before the Ford executive order there were no...

KNOCHE: Well, but we've had that same sort of approach from the Senate Select Committee, the House Select Committee: constraints on intelligence. And over and over again, the oversight bodies are looking at outfits like CIA to see that they're in compliance with the constraints and restrictions.

But what I'm about to suggest for the future is that the authorities must not only look to see that intelligence agencies are in compliance with those restrictions, but whether or not intelligence is being unnecessarily impaired by those restrictions.

NESSEN: Well, let me ask you about those.

KNOCHE: And the restriction part of it is getting all the emphasis. The effectiveness is not being examined.

NESSEN: But one of the restrictions is the requirement to notify Congress of covert operations. It gives Congress no veto power, but it requires a notification.

Now, how many members are notified? At the end of the '75 investigation, at one point there was a proposal that would have had, I think, 170 members of Congress informed of covert operations, which obviously means that there can be no covert operations.

KNOCHE: The problem has been that the Director of Central Intelligence, once the President signs on the dotted line for a covert action abroad, the Director then must go and tell seven congressional committees about that. That simply is far too many.

NESSEN: Is that the present...

KNOCHE: The present arrangements, under the Hughes-Ryan Amendment, which is a matter of law.

Now, with the formation of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence and the newly designated House Select Committee on Intelligence, here, I think, is a chance to focus these matters in two committees rather than in this galaxy of seven that we've had before.

NESSEN: What's been the effect, though -- you say a galaxy of seven. Hasn't that, in effect, just about ruled out any real covert operations? You can't -- I mean let's face it, we all know members of Congress. And if even one member out of the seven committees disagreed with a covert operation, all he had to do was publicize it, and it blows it out of the water.

KNOCHE: Well, that was further complicated in the House because of Rule 11, which permits...

NESSEN: Any member can go and look at the...

KNOCHE: Any one member can look at the transcripts and data belonging to any given committee.

But I think these matters can be dealt with. I would be hard put to say that Congress has been the source of an awful lot of leaks. I think that's demonstrable in a few cases, and you make certain assumptions. But most of the committees that have had experience with intelligence have been pretty good about it. But it's got to be focused in fewer than seven committees, no question about it.

But covert action as a tool for American foreign policy has fallen into disfavor. It's been used less and less, quite apart from congressional controls, over the last 10 years or so.

NESSEN: Well, thank you very much, gentlemen, for this, I think, really interesting discussion of something that's important to America's role in the world and America's future.

27 JAN 78

CARLUCCI LEAD
BY JIM ADAMS

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

ASSOCIATED PRESS WRITER

STATINTL

WASHINGTON (AP) -- PRESIDENT CARTER'S NOMINEE TO BE THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY'S DEPUTY DIRECTOR TOLD SENATORS TODAY HE WAS "GENERALLY AWARE" OF POLITICAL ABUSES WHEN HE WAS A NIXON ADMINISTRATION OFFICIAL, BUT THAT HE WAS NOT INVOLVED IN THEM HIMSELF.

THE TESTIMONY CAME FROM FRANK C. CARLUCCI AT A GENERALLY FRIENDLY CONFIRMATION HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

SEN. WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY, D-MAINE, SAID HE RAISED THE QUESTION BECAUSE "CONSTITUENTS NOT SO SUBTLY ASK, 'WHY IS ONE OF PRESIDENT NIXON'S MEN BEING NOMINATED BY PRESIDENT CARTER TO HELP RUN THE CIA?'"

CARLUCCI REPLIED THAT HIS GOVERNMENT SERVICE SPANNED 21 YEARS, NOT JUST IN THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION, AND THAT HE HAD ENGAGED IN NO IMPROPER POLITICAL ACTIVITY HIMSELF.

HE PLEDGED UNDER OATH THAT IF ANYONE ASKED HIM TO DO SOMETHING ILLEGAL AND HE COULD NOT TALK THEM OUT OF IT, "I WOULD RESIGN."

CARLUCCI, DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION, WAS LATER AN OFFICIAL IN OTHER AGENCIES AND DIRECTED FEDERAL DISASTER OPERATIONS AFTER HURRICANE AGNES IN 1972.

HE WAS U.S. AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL UNDER FORMER PRESIDENT GERALD R. FORD.

CARLUCCI SAID HE REFUSED TO OBEY A GENERAL DIRECTIVE SHORTLY BEFORE NIXON RESIGNED TO "GO OUT AND SUPPORT THE PRESIDENT" AND HAVE POLITICAL APPOINTEES UNDER HIM DO THE SAME.

HE SAID HE GOT AN "ILL FEELING IN MY STOMACH" AFTER A MEETING AT WHICH NIXON BUDGET OFFICIALS WERE INSTRUCTED TO GIVE GRANTS TO POLITICALLY FRIENDLY ORGANIZATIONS. BUT, HE SAID HE DID NOT PROTEST BECAUSE HIS JOB DID NOT INVOLVE AWARDED GRANTS.

FINALLY, HATHAWAY ASKED CARLUCCI HOW MUCH HE KNEW ABOUT NIXON'S "POLITICAL RESPONSIVENESS" PROGRAM AIMED AT STEERING FEDERAL MONEY AND BUSINESS TO POLITICALLY FRIENDLY GROUPS AND PEOPLE.

"SENATOR, I WAS GENERALLY AWARE OF IT," CARLUCCI REPLIED. "BUT THE INSTRUCTIONS IN EVERY AGENCY WHERE I HAD GENERAL RESPONSIBILITY WERE TO FOLLOW STANDARD PROCEDURE AND NOT GIVE POLITICAL PREFERENCE."

NO OPPOSITION SURFACED AT THE HEARING TO CARLUCCI'S NOMINATION AND SEN. JAKE GARN, R-UTAH, CALLED HIM "A FINE CHOICE" TO SERVE IN CARTER'S DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

CARLUCCI TOLD THE COMMITTEE HE IS CONFIDENT THE CIA CAN PROVIDE EFFECTIVE INTELLIGENCE WITHOUT TREADING ON THE PRIVACY RIGHTS OF U.S. CITIZENS OR HOLDING BACK ACCOUNTABILITY TO CONGRESS.

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(CIA)

(BY ROBERT KAYLOR)

WASHINGTON (UPI) - FRANK CARLUCCI, A CAREER DIPLOMAT NOMINATED TO BE NO. 2 MAN AT THE TROUBLED CIA, SAID TODAY HE WOULD TAKE OVER DAY-TO-DAY RUNNING OF THE SPY AGENCY FROM ADM. STANFELD TURNER, WHOSE ABRASIVE METHODS HAVE AROUSED WIDESPREAD CRITICISM.

"I WILL ASSUME THE DAY-TO-DAY OPERATING RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AGENCY," SAID CARLUCCI. THE AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL AND A FORMER NIXON ADMINISTRATION DOMESTIC OFFICIAL TESTIFIED AT A CONFIRMATION HEARING BEFORE THE SENATE INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

CARLUCCI SAID HE WOULD DISCUSS MAJOR POLICY ISSUES WITH TURNER, THE AGENCY'S DIRECTOR, BUT ADDED, "HE AND I ANTICIPATE THAT I WILL BE ABLE TO TAKE MUCH OF THE AGENCY DECISION-MAKING."

THAT, HE SAID, WOULD LEAVE TURNER MORE TIME TO EXERCISE HIS NEW, EXPANDED AUTHORITY OVER ALL INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AGENCIES.

PRESIDENT CARTER EARLIER THIS WEEK SIGNED AN EXECUTIVE ORDER BROADENING TURNER'S MANDATE AS DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE, A STEP THAT CLOSELY FOLLOWED REPORTS NATIONAL SECURITY AIDE ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI AND OTHERS WERE SEEKING THE ADMIRAL'S REMOVAL.

THERE HAVE BEEN INDICATIONS CARLUCCI'S APPOINTMENT WAS PARTIALLY AIMED AT RESTORING MORALE AMONG CIA CAREER EMPLOYEES, MANY OF WHOM BITTERLY RESENT THE BRUSQUE WAY TURNER HAS HANDLED THE FIRING OF SEVERAL HUNDRED SENIOR OFFICIALS.

TURNER PUBLICLY REFERRED TO THE COMPLAINERS AS "CRYBABIES," PROVOKING STILL MORE CRITICISM INSIDE AND OUTSIDE HIS AGENCY.

CARLUCCI GAINED PUBLIC ATTENTION IN 1975 BY CONVINCING PRESIDENT GERALD FORD AND SECRETARY OF STATE HENRY KISSINGER THAT PORTUGAL SHOULD NOT BE WRITTEN OFF AS A LOSS TO THE COMMUNISTS - A STAND VINDICATED BY THE EMERGENCE OF A DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT IN LISBON.

THE AMBASSADOR, WHOSE CIA APPOINTMENT IS SUBJECT TO SENATE APPROVAL, FIELDED QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS CONDUCT AS DEPUTY BUDGET DIRECTOR AND NEW UNDERSECRETARY DURING THE WATERGATE ERA, AND HIS ROLE AT THE U.S. EMBASSY IN THE CONGO DURING ALLEGED ASSASSINATION PLOTS BY THE CIA.

HE SAID HE HAD NO PART IN THE POLITICAL MACHINATIONS OF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION AND, AS A "RELATIVELY JUNIOR" EMBASSY OFFICER IN 1960, "I WAS NOT AWARE AND NOBODY TALKED TO ME ABOUT" AN UNSUCCESSFUL CIA PLOT TO KILL CONGOLESE PREMIER PATRICE LUMUMBA.

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FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM Live News-98

STATION WRC Radio

DATE January 23, 1978 2:20 P.M. CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Admiral Stansfield Turner

JIM BOHANNON: Quite a story in the Detroit "News" today.

The White House aides and Defense Secretary Harold Brown are looking for some way -- a face-saving way -- to fire Admiral Stansfield Turner as the CIA Director.

We have now on the Live-Line the Detroit "News" Washington Bureau Chief, Al Blanchard.

Good afternoon, Mr. Blanchard.

ALLAN E. BLANCHARD: Howdy.

BOHANNON: Tell us, if you will, how reliable you deem this information to be.

BLANCHARD: Well, our Colonel ^{Heinl} ~~Himmel~~ (?) is -- is as good sources are. He's in on military matters and national security matters, and, as my understanding, he has doubled-sourced this one.

He was the reporter who broke the story about the appointment of Mr. Callucci to the Deputy position out at the CIA about a week before it got into Washington. I suspect his sources in -- in this regard as reliable as that one was.

BOHANNON: I understand that Secretary of Defense Harold Brown is the -- the main person out to get Mr. Turner out of that position, but not the only one.

Who else does your story say is involved?

9 January 1978

Charles Bartlett

Two flailing Carter appointees

President Carter has been impressive for the alacrity with which he concedes and corrects his own mistakes, but so far he has seemed distressingly tolerant of two bad personnel choices.

The CIA and Action, agencies with diverse but sensitive roles, are being ground into a morbid state of morale by the maladministration of the Carter appointees, Stansfield Turner and Samuel Brown. In both cases the damage to morale has stemmed from suspicions that they regard their

agencies as stepping-stones.

Hopes that Carter is moving to curb Turner, whose management decisions are highly controversial, have been stirred by the White House's insistence on naming Frank Carlucci as his deputy director. Turner wanted rotating deputies who would not intrude on him, but in Carlucci he will confront a strong and independent spirit.

Although a deputy can lean against the director's mistakes, he is unlikely, however, to change the

course of an ambitious admiral who pulls away from the voices of experience within the agency. Surrounded by an inner circle of his own selection and preoccupied with speeches and public relations gestures, Turner is not creating a climate in which he is likely to learn from his mistakes.

There is great commotion in both agencies, but much of it is change for the sake of change. In both places the new leadership has imposed reorganizations which are widely perceived as impulsive lurches that reflect the directors' anxiety to assert their power more than their concern with the morale and performance of their subordinates.

Reporters are bustling now around Washington to nail down allegations that Brown, who gained fame as a mobilizer of Vietnam protests, is using the agency as a personal vehicle. Embittered employees are anxious to show that Brown has been softening ground rules drafted to protect the volunteer spirit from sully involvement with the pressure groups.

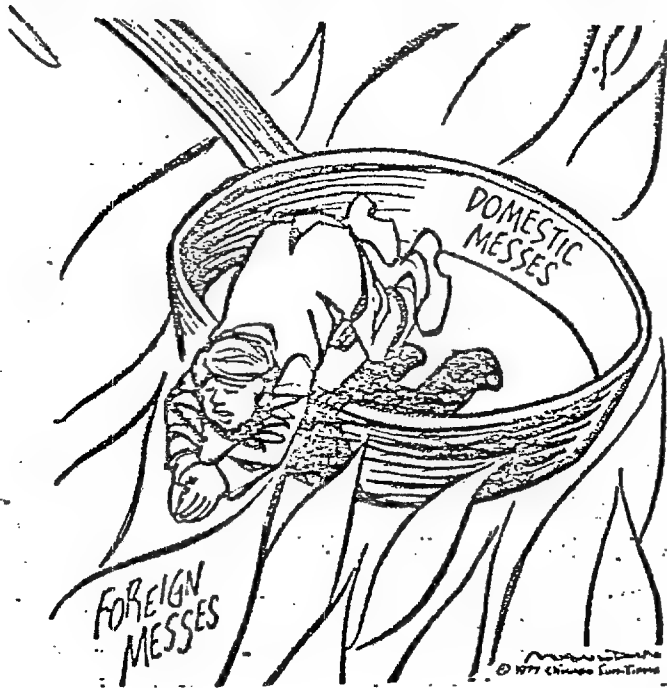
The impact upon the Peace Corps, still lustrous after 17 years as an expression of American idealism, has been especially negative. To give validity to his

boast that he has rescued the Peace Corps from the oblivion of the Nixon-Ford years, he has given top priority to efforts to swell the numbers of volunteers dispatched to developing nations.

In every change of administration, the newcomers are tempted by what is known to civil servants as "re-inventing the wheel." This is an exercise in which the newly installed administrators discard the experience of their predecessors in order to gain the look of innovators. It is part of the price of democracy.

But the silliness at Action and CIA reflects more than the usual ego exertions and is causing more than the usual damage. Turner took over the CIA at a delicate point, when it had begun, under George Bush, to recover from the trauma of a national re-thinking of intelligence activities. The Peace Corps had been submerged by its incorporation into Action, so it was particularly vulnerable to the adversities and neglect of the past 11 months.

Bad performances by key appointees pose a vexing problem for presidents. But the unhappiness in these two agencies is swelling to a point at which it deserves to be weighed against Carter's instinct to be loyal to these two men.



FORT LAUDERDALE NEWS
1 January 1978

Good Choice For CIA

THE CIA'S EMERGENCE from the cloud of bygone abuse has been accompanied by the not unexpected stress and strain of cutting staff and revising management. The process ought to be eased if the reported choice of Frank Carlucci as deputy director goes through.

The ambassadorship of Portugal is only the latest post that Carlucci has filled with distinction in his years of government service. In his recent job, he showed that he was no rubber stamp when he resisted what proved to have been an unwise stand by then Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who reportedly was persuaded by him not to give up support for democratic forces in Portugal.

What the CIA needs is the kind of administrative effectiveness Carlucci has displayed at home and abroad, combined with the kind of loyalty which does not mean going along to get along.

OPENING STATEMENT
BY
SENATOR BIRCH BAYH, CHAIRMAN
SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE

STATINTL

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence opens its hearings today on the nomination of Mr. Frank C. Carlucci to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. These hearings come at a crucial time.

On Tuesday of this week, President Carter signed Executive Order 12036. President Carter's Executive Order is intended to serve as an interim measure governing the intelligence activities of the United States. The Committee will continue its hearings next week on the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act, S. 1566, a bill intended to place all wiretap activities conducted in the United States under the law. At the end of next week the Select Committee on Intelligence will introduce a comprehensive legislative charter governing all the intelligence activities of the United States. We have been working jointly with the Executive branch over the past year on these statutes and work continues. When hearings and amendments are completed, the legislation will clearly define the authorities for the intelligence entities of the United States, assign missions and priorities for their activities, place limitations upon certain activities which could impinge upon the rights of Americans, and provide for more effective oversight both within the Executive branch and Legislative branch.

-2-

This Committee has a duty to assure that the intelligence community performs at the most effective possible level, but does so within the Constitution and the law. Our country needs an effective intelligence system. It is necessary for meaningful strategic arms limitation agreements. Timely intelligence and analysis is required for all aspects of United States foreign policy and national security policy. This Committee has been instructed by the Senate to do what it can through its budgetary authority, and through continuous review and examination of intelligence entity activities to strengthen the intelligence system of the United States.

The nomination process which permits the Senate to examine the backgrounds and character and professional competence of those who are appointed to lead our departments and agencies is a duty which is taken seriously by this Committee. The Deputy Director of Central Intelligence is a key position in our national security system, particularly at this time in our history. The person appointed to this position must have the ability to provide the kind of leadership that will lead to a more effective intelligence system, but he must be a person who is fully aware that the American intelligence service must operate within the Constitution and the law. The position of Deputy Director of Central Intelligence requires demonstrated management skills of a high order because of the highly complex organizations which make up the intelligence community. Effective intelligence requires, above all, the courageous independence of mind and scrupulous scholarship.

It also requires the ability to bring together the diverse

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disciplines and points of view that make up the intelligence community so that they work together with common purpose.

From the outset of its existence, the Select Committee on Intelligence has made an effort to work closely with the Executive branch to bring order and governance to the intelligence activities of the United States. President Carter has fully joined with us in this important task. The Committee welcomes this opportunity to examine Mr. Carlucci's qualifications for this important job. The Committee and staff, over the past month, have examined every aspect of Mr. Carlucci's career -- records of his performance and background have been made freely available to the Committee and dozens of Mr. Carlucci's friends and professional associates have been interviewed in order to give the Committee a fuller understanding of Mr. Carlucci's quality and character.

Mr. Carlucci, do you have any statement to make?

WASHINGTON POST

— 28 Dec. 1977

Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

Trouble for CIA's Turner

STATINTL

Adm. Stansfield Turner's heavy-handed rule as director of the Central Intelligence Agency has badly tarnished his former glitter, ending any chance of his returning to the Pentagon in a high military post and making him a new and serious problem for President Carter.

Instead of resolving Carter's CIA problems (intensified by the forced withdrawal of Theodore Sorensen's nomination to head the agency), Turner has compounded the President's predicament. Carter must now rebuild confidence not only in the CIA but also in its boss.

One possible solution: Give day-to-day CIA command to Frank Carlucci, a veteran civil servant now serving as ambassador to Portugal, who is coming in as deputy CIA director. Under this plan Turner would be given vague powers as overall presidential intelligence adviser, without operational authority.

This possibility stems from Turner's conduct since taking over CIA. He has run over most everybody in his path, military-style. While this disregard for bureaucratic sensitivity sufficed in 1972-74 when he ruthlessly but brilliantly revamped the Naval War Col-

lege as commandant, the beleaguered CIA is a more complicated civilian institution.

Criticism of Turner as a public breaker of china in his own agency is hurting him in the administration. It has commended him to congressional critics of the CIA, but has raised suspicions elsewhere on Capitol Hill that Turner is taking his cues from Vice President Mondale and a former Mondale aide, National Security Council staffer David Aaron—both sharp critics of the CIA.

Signs of coming trouble in Congress appeared when Turner was quizzed by the House Intelligence Committee early this month. Asked for a "fact sheet" on multiple firings of senior officers in clandestine intelligence, he replied in a six-page memorandum on Dec. 14 that "contrary to media reports, I was not directed . . . by either the Vice President or David Aaron" to reduce the clandestine service.

If this indicates Turner is beginning to walk on thin ice in Congress, that ice broke long ago for him in the Pentagon. Intimates of Defense Secretary Harold Brown confide that, barring a direct order from the President, Brown would not propose Turner for either of the two big Pentagon jobs opening up in June: Chief of Naval Operations or Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Turner has escalated conflicts over intelligence jurisdiction that have embittered relations between the Pentagon and the CIA for years. Led by President Carter to believe that he would become the first true "czar of intelligence," Turner tried to run over Brown and the Pentagon to achieve it. He failed.

Beyond that, Turner's old colleagues in the Navy say privately that his personnel troubles in the CIA prove that he cannot "manage men." "If he comes back here we want him as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs," one top Navy official told us. "That way, he can't do much harm to the Navy."

Simultaneously Turner is attacked, fairly or not, by officials in the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. They charge he wastes time in inter-agency strategic-arms talks and is not well informed.

Finally, there are scattered indications, but no more, of Turner's decline within the White House itself. One indication concerns the role of his deputy.

Turner has confided to aides that he did not want a deputy to stand in for him on a regular basis, with access to intelligence evaluations now limited to the admiral himself. Turner intended to assign the "acting" director role, when he had to be absent, to different CIA officials, depending on the current crisis. That would protect his own status.

But the White House is supporting Carlucci's insistence on receiving all intelligence evaluations, with the full status of a stand-in deputy. Carlucci is a tough veteran of bureaucratic warfare who will not back down.

Since gaining full control and support of the CIA appears to be eluding Turner, some experienced officials feel Carter's best recourse is to let Carlucci gradually take day-to-day control of the agency. Just as gradually, Turner would move upstairs to a new role as intelligence coordinator.

The President has not come close to resolving this question. Critics insist, however, that he had better spend more time on it than he did on his choice of Turner in the first place. Otherwise, the worrisome problems of the CIA will only get worse.

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THE BOSTON GLOBE
23 December 1977

STATINTL

Carter filling No. 2 CIA job

United Press International

PLAINS, Ga. — President Carter announced yesterday he will nominate Frank Carlucci, a strong-willed diplomat who once successfully opposed Henry Kissinger on a policy matter, as No. 2 man at the CIA.

Sources said the appointment was designed as a morale boost for the spy agency, whose members have been depressed at personnel cuts in its clandestine operations and other policy changes since Carter took office.

The President also said he will soon sign an executive order providing a clearer definition of functions within the intelligence community. He gave no details, but the move is expected to put tighter restrictions on Defense Department intelligence.

Carlucci, 47, is a career diplomat whose foreign service began in 1956 and he has served as US ambassador to Portugal since January 1975. Before that, he held major jobs under Richard Nixon at the budget office, Department of Health, Education and Welfare and Office of Economic Opportunity.

In 1975 Carlucci won a battle with Secretary of State Kissinger of US policy in Portugal. Kissinger was ready to write off the government as it moved

toward communism, but Carlucci argued correctly that any left-wing government would split of its own accord.

In another development, sources said Turner will remove William W. Wells as deputy director for operations. It was Wells who sent out notices of the mass removal of 212 clandestine employees.

Since taking over the CIA early this year, Turner has kept his rank as admiral, brought in his own personal Navy staff, and even given his son, Navy Lt. Geoffrey W. Turner, a job at headquarters for four months.

Sources said Turner's actions have so demoralized the agency that longtime employees are discussing their fears about the CIA's future with reporters — a step they would not usually take.

Carlucci's appointment would be designed to counter that depression, and one report said he insisted on access to intelligence evaluations now sent only to Turner — and that Turner could not oppose a man recommended by the White House.

Another report, however, said Turner and Carlucci met with Carter and the admiral indicated his opposition to the appointment.

Foes close in on CIA's Turner

BY COL. R.D. HEINL Jr.
(USMC-Ret.)
News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Not long ago the Washington Post changed the photograph it uses of Adm. Stansfield Turner, President Carter's Naval Academy classmate and increasingly embattled director of central intelligence.

The old picture depicted a typically self-confident Turner: Eyes keen, glance alert, jaw firm. By contrast, the new one shows a different admiral: Brow furrowed, mouth drawn down, eyes hurt and defensive.

In Washington, where every tea leaf has its message, such changes don't happen by accident, nor do they go unnoticed.

The personable, articulate, bright Turner — who long burnished his image as the thinking man's admiral — has suddenly become the controversial Turner.

In a word, the admiral is in trouble. Turner is catching it from several directions. On the one hand, the

liberal, anti-CIA community is angry with Turner's determined but unsuccessful attempt to make the agency's secrecy oath stick in the case of a former CIA official, Frank Snepp, author of "Decent Interval," a kiss-and-tell expose about Vietnam.

ON THE OTHER hand, and far more serious for the admiral's once seemingly bright future, is a constellation of troubles arising from his thus far stormy administration of an already-battered CIA.

That the administration may be concerned over the worsening state of affairs at the CIA under Turner is suggested by a White House decision — disclosed last week in The Detroit News — to appoint Frank C. Carlucci III, now American ambassador in Lisbon, as the admiral's deputy.

President Carter confirmed yesterday he will nominate Carlucci for the job. The post has remained unfilled since the resignation last July of the previous deputy director, Enno Henry Knoche, an intelligence professional who left in protest over Turner's policies.

Carlucci, 47, a Princeton honor graduate who in 21 years rose from junior vice-consul to ambassador, with detours — while on loan from State — to be deputy director of the budget and, later, undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare, is regarded by many as extremely able. His expected appointment is being welcomed in the intelligence community by those who see the choice of Carlucci as a signal to Turner for probable changes in course and speed.

THE ACCUSATIONS against Turner, now leaking out of every crevice in the agency's formerly taut and secure headquarters at Langley, Va., fall into two groups: Those of substance against his administrative competence, and those directed at his personal style.

Both his competence and his style have been bitterly attacked following his abrupt decision to fire 720 senior people from the CIA's clandestine service, which conducts cloak-and-dagger espionage and counterespionage.

Clandestine-service insiders who criticize that decision point out a number of factors. Among them:

- Their department — the Directorate for Operations — has already been shrunk more than 50 percent from its top strength of 8,500, which it had in 1969.

- Despite Turner's obvious infatuation with high-technology intelligence gadgetry supposed to replace the old-fashioned spook (spy), no device yet can look inside Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's head.

- Heavy reliance on satellites and electronic intelligence renders the United States highly vulnerable to counter-technology (for example, a Russian satellite-killing laser).

- So many jobless, nearly unemployable former American spies and counterspies would certainly be attractive to foreign governments seeking to augment their intelligence services.

Angered agency veterans charge that Turner's main thrust in targeting the clandestine services for what some call "dismemberment" actually comes from Vice-President Walter Mondale, remembered on Capitol Hill as one of the intelligence community's most un-

yielding foes, assistant, David, closely with Mondale as a senator with the Senate's Church committee on intelligence. Aaron is also widely regarded as unfriendly toward the CIA and other intelligence agencies.

ONE SENIOR retired CIA official bluntly said, "Stan Turner is simply apple-polishing Fritz Mondale for another, bigger job."

Other complaints which have surfaced against Turner are that he is an empire builder who has involved CIA in needless, largely unsuccessful feuds within the government (such as that for control over Defense Secretary Harold Brown's Defense Intelligence Agency); that he has harmed CIA morale; and that, in the words of the same retired CIA official, "He is the first director we have had who has so blatantly used the agency for his own purposes."

Turner hasn't expressly spelled out his future purposes, but it came as little surprise to those who have watched his career to note that, on taking his CIA appointment, he took steps (at an appreciable sacrifice in ultimate retirement benefits) to retain his active four-star rank in the Navy.

That action strongly suggests that the admiral hopes for a still-higher job in uniform — almost certainly, say Turner-watchers, as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the top military position in the armed forces.

TURNER IS 54. In two or at most four years, if President Carter follows the traditional pattern of service rotation of the chairmanship, the Navy's turn will come. Should Turner then be completing a successful tour at the CIA, it would be logical for his Annapolis classmate in the White House to gratify what would be Turner's — or any other regular officer's — highest ambition.

Ambition, however, is the most-often encountered criticism of Turner's style and seems to underlie a variety of other complaints directed against the admiral from his numerous detractors at Langley.

Unlike past directors who spent most of their time at the Langley headquarters, observers say, Turner — delighted with the new office he demanded and obtained in the prestigious Old Executive Office Building next to

STATINTL

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THE WALL STREET JOURNAL
23 December 1977

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

The President will nominate Frank Carlucci, U.S. ambassador to Portugal, as deputy director of the CIA, he announced in Plains. The appointment to second in command would restore the civilian-military leadership balance and is seen as an attempt to boost agency morale, sagging under Adm. Stansfield Turner.

Intelligence community functions will be soon more clearly defined, Carter said. He declined to describe the coming executive order, but it is understood to curb Pentagon activities.

A Soviet news agency commentary warned the U.S. that administration statements of concern for jailed dissident Anatoly Shcharansky, charged with links to the CIA, "contradict" the Helsinki pact and could impair relations.

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THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER
23 December 1977

Penna. man in line for CIA post

From Inquirer Wire Services

PLAINS, Ga. — President Carter said yesterday that he would nominate Frank C. Carlucci, the U. S. ambassador to Portugal, to be deputy director of the CIA.

Carter also said he would nominate Richard J. Bloomfield, currently ambassador to Ecuador, to succeed Carlucci in Lisbon.

The appointment of Carlucci, 47, as CIA deputy director would make him the number two man under Adm. Stansfield Turner in the nation's intelligence community. The appointment is seen partly as a reaction to recent turmoil in the CIA, where the staff is being reorganized.

The CIA has been reducing the number of its overseas agents since last August on Turner's orders. Agency spokesman Dennis Berend said the staff cuts were intended to reduce costs.

They also are aimed at making it possible to "phase in younger men and create promotional opportunities," Berend said.

Carlucci is a native of Bear Creek, Pa., near Wilkes-Barre, a Republican and a career foreign service officer who was once stabbed by a mob in Zanzibar and beaten another time by mobs in what was then the Congo.

He left the foreign service when former President Richard M. Nixon came to power. Carlucci became chief of the Office of Economic Opportunity, then deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget. He was later undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare.

In 1972 he was named Nixon's representative to oversee relief efforts in Pennsylvania after the floods caused by Hurricane Agnes.

In 1974, the Ford Administration named him ambassador to Lisbon. Almost as soon as he arrived, leftist Portuguese accused him of being or having been a member of the CIA. He denied the charge, saying that no one could have held as many domestic posts as he had and undergone so many Senate hearings without some proof of any CIA involvement coming to light.

Earlier this year, Carter selected Carlucci to be deputy undersecretary of state for management. But the nomination encountered Democratic opposition because of Carlucci's work for the Nixon Administration.

Bloomfield, 50, has served as foreign service officer in South America and Europe. He was a fellow at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs in 1971 and 1972.

For three years after that, Bloomfield directed the Office of Policy Planning and Coordination in the State Department's Bureau of Inter-American Affairs.

HOME FOR HOLIDAYS, CARTER GOES HUNTING

He Takes Off Into the Countryside Near Plains After Asserting His Work on '79 Budget Is Done

By CHARLES MOHR

Special to The New York Times

PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 22—President Carter, home for the holidays, visited with friends and relatives in this little south Georgia village today, answered a few questions from reporters, bought a hunting license and took off into the countryside to do some quail shooting.

Mr. Carter said that he had "signed off" on the proposed Federal budget for the fiscal year 1979, which begins Oct. 1, but declined to disclose its size. He will formally submit the budget to Congress next month.

The President said that budget office officials "are what they call scrubbing the budget now to make sure the estimates are the best we can do." He added that he would have a final, brief budget meeting in Washington after Christmas before leaving on a foreign tour Dec. 29.

Mr. Carter also told reporters dogging his steps on the two blocks of Main Street here that he was glad that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries had decided to freeze oil prices for now, adding that he hoped the decision would be "for the whole year of 1978."

Walk to Peanut Warehouse

Dressed in a trench coat, dungarees, gray sweater and beige shirt, Mr. Carter left his home near the north end of town about 7:30 A.M. in frosty but clear and lovely weather. He walked a half-mile to the peanut processing warehouse that he had built into a prosperous business but that is now leased to a corporation by Mr. Carter's financial trustee. His son, Chip, still works there. Mr. Carter had a cup of coffee and toured the premises.

Then, accompanied by his son, Mr. Carter walked up the main street with its frontier-style arcade, dropping into shops to say hello. Almost everyone got a hug from the President and most of the Plains people called him "Jimmy," rather than "Mr. President."

At Turner's hardware store he learned that Lavon Turner, a brother of the proprietor, was in a nursing home in Macon, Ga., and, borrowing a pen, he wrote a note saying, "To Lavon Turner, Merry Christmas and best wishes from your old friend, Jimmy Carter, Dec. 22, 1977."

The hordes of tourists who made Plains a gaudy, and at times uncomfortable, place last winter have diminished, partly because the President seldom comes home. He said that he liked it better this way and added, "I wish nothing would change."

Cousin's Antique Store

Mr. Carter spent several minutes at the antique store owned by his cousin, Hugh Carter, who is a leader purveyor of Carter curios. Chip Carter remarked that the store has "got all the Jimmy junk you want."

The President was told that his 89-year old uncle, Alton Carter, who is Hugh's father and the elder brother of the President's late father, was in bad health but that doctors had still not determined the cause. He remarked later, "I'm worried about Uncle Buddy. He's really in bad shape."

The President seemed surprised when a grocery store owner told him that Jimmy Carter cigarette lighters were selling about as well as Billy Carter lighters, saying that he thought his iconoclastic brother had more popular appeal.

At the old railroad depot, which was once his campaign headquarters, Mr.

Carter spied a photograph showing the two brothers bending over some peanut plants in a field. Maxine Reese, an old friend, joked that "Billy must have dropped his beer, because he's never been that close to the ground before."

Tomorrow in Plains, a new demonstration of discontented farmers is to take place and the farmers said that many of them would drive their tractors into town to protest low farm prices. When Hugh Carter, a Georgia State Senator who supported the previous farm demonstration in Plains, said that he worried about some farmers being so angry they might turn to violence, the President agreed.

"As long as farmers let the consumers know they have got a problem, that is good," the President said. "But if they ever turn the consumers against them, they will be worse off than they were before. What is best for consumers is to have the farmer strong and have a sound financial base."

A C.I.A. Appointment

PLAINS Ga., Dec. 22 (AP)—President Carter said today that he would nominate Frank C. Carlucci, the United States Ambassador to Portugal, to be Deputy Director of Central Intelligence. He said that he would nominate Richard J. Bloomfield, the Ambassador to Ecuador, to succeed Mr. Carlucci.

The appointment of Mr. Carlucci, 47 years old, a career diplomat who has been Ambassador to Portugal since 1973, would make him the No. 2 man under Adm. Stansfield Turner at the Central Intelligence Agency. The appointment was seen partly as a reaction to recent turmoil in the agency, where a staff reorganization is under way.

The C.I.A. has been reducing the number of its overseas agents since August on Admiral Turner's orders. An agency spokesman, Dennis Berend, said that the staff cuts were intended to reduce costs. They also are aimed at making it possible to "phase in younger men and create promotional opportunities," Mr. Berend said.

Mr. Bloomfield, 50, has served as Foreign Service officer in South America and Europe. He was a fellow at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs in 1971 and 1972.

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23 December 1977

Inside the news

Carlucci to be named No. 2 in CIA

Washington

Frank Carlucci, U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, has been chosen by the administration as principal deputy to CIA Director Stansfield Turner, intelligence sources said here.

Mr. Carlucci, a former Nixon administration official, would restore the traditional balance between the military and civilian side in the CIA leadership.

Mr. Carlucci would go into the No. 2 CIA post, the sources said, with a mandate to try to restore morale in the agency which, aside from continuing investigations of its past activities, is said to be demoralized by sweeping personnel cuts brought forward by Admiral Turner.

A CIA spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny the report.

Mr. Carlucci was director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1971 and later moved to the Office of Management and Budget as deputy director and to under-secretary at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Carlucci to Be Nominated To No. 2 CIA Position

By Milton Coleman

Washington Post Staff Writer

PLAINS, Ga., Dec. 22—The White House announced today that President Carter will nominate Frank C. Carlucci, the U.S. ambassador to Portugal, to become deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The choice of Carlucci, 47, former director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in the Nixon administration, is expected to help ease internal friction in the CIA that has been brought about by implementation recently of a reorganization plan.

But first the nomination will have to be approved by the Senate. Earlier this year, Carter selected Carlucci to be deputy under secretary of state for management, to succeed Richard M. Moose.

But that nomination ran into opposition from some congressional Democrats, partially because of Carlucci's role as OEO director and later deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Nixon administration.

The selection of Carlucci ends the White House search for a No. 2 man who was a veteran civil servant. The CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, is a career military man. Under law, if the CIA director is a military officer, the deputy director must be a civilian.

The reorganization plan that has spawned some turmoil in the agency was put into effect last August, when, in response to an order by Turner, the agency began reducing the number of overseas agents. The reductions are designed to bring more younger per-

sons into the agency gradually and to increase the chances for promotions.

The White House also announced today that Richard J. Bloomfield, ambassador to Ecuador, would be nominated to replace Carlucci in Portugal. Bloomfield, 50, is a native of Derby, Conn. He has been the U.S. representative in Ecuador since 1976.

Carlucci for CIA

The CIA's emergence from the cloud of by-gone abuses has been accompanied by the not unexpected stress and strain of cutting staff and revising management. The process ought to be eased if the reported choice of Frank Carlucci as deputy director goes through. The ambassadorship to Portugal is only the latest post that Mr. Carlucci has filled with distinction in his years of government service. In his present job, he showed that he was no rubber stamp when he resisted what proved to have been an unwise stand by then Secretary of State Kissinger, who reportedly was persuaded by him not to give up support for democratic forces in Portugal. What the CIA needs is the kind of administrative effectiveness Mr. Carlucci has displayed at home and abroad combined with the kind of loyalty which does not mean going along to get along.

Wells an 'Executioner' Himself in Ongoing

Few Tears Shed Over CIA Spy Chief's Forced Retirement

By Jeremiah O'Leary
Washington Star Staff Writer

The decision of the top CIA clandestine operations officer, William Wells, to retire rather than accept a lesser assignment is not reducing anyone in the agency's cloak-and-dagger side to tears.

"It's a case of the executioner lopping off a lot of heads and then getting the ax himself," according to one veteran CIA source. He implied that Wells, the deputy director for operations, might have attracted more sympathy if he had not been the official who processed the list of 210 DDO officers selected for early retirement recently by the CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner.

Wells could not be reached for comment, but well informed sources said the DDO chief got his "ticket" last weekend. He was offered an administrative post at Langley or a senior CIA post in Europe. But either move would have been a step down for the man who has been in direct charge of all CIA clandestine operations and spying activities for the past 18 months.

"The irony of it is that Wells presided over the first cut of 200 or so officers from the clandestine side. Even though he probably didn't sit on the panel himself, the names had to cross his desk," a source said. "Now his number has come up."

SEVERAL SOURCES have said morale at the CIA is at rock bottom because of Turner's housecleaning. Apparently all of the cuts, which eventually will affect 800 persons, are coming from DDO — one of the three major divisions of the CIA. Turner's plans do not envision any similar reductions in DDA (administration) or DDI (intelligence).

It was noted that all of the cuts so far have been of CIA officers in DDO, not secretaries and clerks. To veteran CIA officials, this means only one thing: Turner appears not to care very much for the spy side of the CIA.

"Spying is really something he just doesn't like," said one source. "The admiral will tell you how well the U-2 planes photographed."

in Cuba and how well the analysts interpreted the pictures. But he never mentions that it was spies on the ground who sent us the information that got the high-flying planes out on the photo missions that proved the missile sites were being prepared."

In the first batch of 210 persons selected for early retirement under Turner's reduction-in-force plan, there was a mixture of GS-18s and GS-17s, as well as some junior officers with below-average fitness reports. Many of the senior CIA people had their 25 years of service in already, but a number of others were let go only a few years of retirement. The CIA is unique in the U.S. government because anyone can be fired at any time, and it has happened to some persons who were within a couple of years of retirement.

There are perhaps 4,000 employees in DDO, and Turner intends to get rid of 800 of them over a span of years. It is the uncertainty about their future that has caused morale to plummet since the reduction in force became known.

WELLS, AN OLD Far East hand and former chief of European operations, came close to getting layed off last July. But insiders say the threat was removed when he began signing the short notices that went to everyone in DDO, informing them that a cutback was in progress. Presumably many of the "selected out" clandestine officers heard they were through from their boss, Wells.

Turner appears to be trying to get rid of what is perceived of the "old boy" network at the agency — officers who go back to the days of Allen Dulles, when hardly anyone questioned anything the CIA did and few had any idea what that might be. At the same time, he obviously is disposing of younger officers whose fitness reports or performance records are below par.

Whatever Turner's aim, morale was not helped when the rumor got around that he intended to bring in another Navy officer to take over DDO.

One official said it is probably true that Turner is trying to make sure the CIA never again gets out of control — especially his — and that he may be carrying out White House orders to clean house at the agency.

CIA veterans wryly tell the story about one European station chief who came to Washington to sit on a panel of three officials to select early retirees and, when he got back to his European post, discovered that he was one of those to be involuntarily retired.

MEANWHILE, President Carter yesterday made it official that he will nominate Frank C. Carlucci III, now U.S. ambassador to Portugal, to be deputy director of the CIA, the No. 2 post in the agency. Carlucci, 47, is a career foreign service officer from Bear Creek, Pa., who has had a varied and adventurous career in government.

Carlucci's nomination is intended, observers believe, to reduce some of the turmoil caused at the CIA by Turner's personnel policies.

Carlucci graduated from Princeton in 1952 and attended Harvard Business School and served in the Navy before joining the Foreign Service in 1956. He has had some hair-raising adventures in the former Belgian Congo and in Zanzibar and later had a personality clash with former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

Carlucci's experience is wide: He was director of the Office of Economic Opportunity, and was deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget in the Nixon White House. In between, he served as a political officer (not in the CIA, officials declare) in the late 1960s and was nearly chosen by the Carter administration to be undersecretary of state for management.

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SUBJ: PRESS STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR CARLUCCI

1. FOLLOWING IS A STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR CARLUCCI RELEASED
IN ENGLISH AND PORTUGUESE IN LISBON DEC. 23:

(BEGIN TEXT)

I AM HONORED TO BE NOMINATED FOR THE POSITION OF DEPUTY
DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE. THE INTELLIGENCE FUNCTION
IS OF UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO OUR NATION, AS PRESIDENT CARTER
RECOGNIZED BY HIS RECENT EXECUTIVE ORDER REORGANIZING
THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY AND SETTING NEW GUIDELINES FOR THE
INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES. I HAVE GREAT RESPECT FOR ADMIRAL TURNER AND,
IF CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE, LOOK FORWARD TO WORKING FORM HIM.
THESE THREE YEARS IN PORTUGAL HAVE BEEN AMONG THE MOST
INTERESTING AND ENJOYABLE OF MY 22 YEARS EXPERIENCE
AS A CAREER FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER. MY WIFE AND I
DEEPLY ADMIRE THE PORTUGUESE PEOPLE FOR THEIR SENSE OF
FAIRNESS, THEIR WARMTH AND THEIR COMMITMENT TO THE
PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY. WE LEAVE OUR MANY FRIENDS
THROUGHOUT PORTUGAL WITH GREAT REGRET, AND WITH SINCERE
THANKS FOR THEIR HOSPITALITY AND MANY KINDNESSES.
WE ALSO LEAVE WITH GREAT CONFIDENCE IN PORTUGAL'S FUTURE AND
IN THE CONTINUED CLOSE TIES BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND THE UNITED
STATES. (END TEXT)

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77 0161806

PAGE 001

RE 0161806

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FM AMEMBASSY LISBON
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UNCLAS LISBON 9/27

USINFO FOR TOP/US
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STATE FOR TOP/US

E.O. 11652: N/A
TAGS: SOPN, PO: U.S.
SUBJ: MEDIA REACTION - AMBASSADOR CARLUCCI NOMINATION AS DEPUTY
DIRECTOR OF CIA

1. TV, RADIO, PRESS ALL GAVE PROMINENT NEWSPLAY TO WHITE HOUSE
ANNOUNCEMENT DECEMBER 22 OF NOMINATION OF AMBASSADOR CARLUCCI
AS DEPUTY TO ADMIRAL TURNER. PLAY WAS STRAIGHTFORWARD, EXCEPT
IN COMMUNIST PRESS. SAMPLE HEADLINE: FRONT-PAGE OF LEADING
CIRCULATION "DIARIO DE ADICION" -- "CARLUCCI WILL BECOME NO. 2
OF CIA." ARTICLE SAID: "ACCORDING TO SOURCES CLOSE TO THE
AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE SERVICES, THE CHOICE OF CARLUCCI AS DEPUTY TO
STARFIELD TURNER WAS DECIDED LAST WEEK AND RESULTED FROM A
COMPROMISE BETWEEN THE WHITE HOUSE'S DESIRE TO NOMINATE A
CAREER EMPLOYEE FOR THE JOB AND ADMIRAL TURNER'S PREFERENCE
FOR SOMEONE OUTSIDE OF THE CIA. IN TAKING THE SECOND POSITION
IN THE AGENCY, HE WILL HAVE A MANDATE TO ATTEMPT TO PERFORM
DUTIES WHICH WAS SOMEWHAT AFFECTED BY A CONTINUED INVESTIGATION
OF PAST ACTIVITIES AND ABOVE ALL BY THE CONSEQUENCES OF TURNER'S
PERSONNEL REDUCTIONS."

2. ONLY COMMENTARIES WERE IN COMMUNIST PRESS. "O DIARIO"
DEC. 23 SOUGHT TO LEAN STORY AND EDITORIAL TO PORTRAY CARLUCCI
AS AN "OLD HAND" IN INTELLIGENCE STRUCTURE AND HIS QUALIFICATION
FOR NEW POSITION AS "MAKING OFFICIAL THE SITUATION OF THE AMBASSADOR,"
WHO ALWAYS DENIED HAVING ANY TIES WITH THE CIA OF WHICH HE
NOW HAS BECOME DEPUTY DIRECTOR..."

JORDAN

END OF MESSAGE

ADMIN INTERNAL USE ONLY

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 1-12

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

22 December 1977

Carlucci, Ambassador to Portugal, Reported Chosen as C.I.A. Deputy

By DAVID BINDER

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21—The Carter Administration plans to appoint Frank C. Carlucci, the United States Ambassador to Portugal, as Deputy Director of Central Intelligence, top-ranking White House and State Department officials said today.

The appointment was proposed by several Administration officials as a means of dealing with the turmoil that has developed in the upper ranks of the Central Intelligence Agency under the agency's new head, Adm. Stansfield Turner, the officials said.

The selection of Mr. Carlucci, who is 47 years old, was made last week, they said, as an apparent compromise between the desire of the White House and the National Security Council to appoint a career civil servant and Admiral Turner's reluctance to promote a senior official in the agency.

Internal turmoil at the agency was caused in part by Admiral Turner's seeming antipathy toward a number of top-ranking agency officials and in part by his dismissal of 212 officers of the clandestine services last Oct. 31, a number of intelligence officers said earlier this month.

Agency officials said that Mr. Carlucci and Admiral Turner recently had a "head-to-head" meeting to discuss the appointment. The officials said that the career Foreign Service officer insisted on full authority as deputy director, including access to intelligence evaluations that are now sent to the director alone.

The officials said that Admiral Turner had been reluctant to share this authority but was not able to oppose an appointment recommended by the White House.

A spokesman for Admiral Turner confirmed that the two men had met but was not able to provide details. Mr. Carlucci is at his post in Lisbon today, the State Department said.

Administration officials said that the appointment of Mr. Carlucci would comply with the C.I.A. statute, which requires that if a military officer heads the agency, his deputy must be a civilian.

There have been strong objections at

the agency to the new director's appointments of fellow Navy officers.

Mr. Carlucci would replace Jack Blake, a career C.I.A. officer who has been acting deputy director since July, when his predecessor, Enno Henry Knoche, resigned, reportedly because of dissatisfaction with Admiral Turner's direction of the agency.

Last spring the Carter Administration considered appointing Mr. Carlucci as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management, that department's top management position. The plan was abandoned, however, when Democratic members of Congress, reportedly Representative John Brademas of Indiana and Senator Paul S. Sarbanes of Maryland, objected because Mr. Carlucci had held several high positions in the Nixon Administration.

Mr. Carlucci was named director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1971, later became associate director of the Office of Management and Budget and then Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

He was appointed Ambassador in January 1975 at a time when Portugal was in the throes of a contest between Communist and Socialist political forces. He won praise for opposing the proposal of Henry A. Kissinger, who was then Secretary of State, to withdraw American support of the Lisbon Government when it seemed for a time to be giving in to Communist pressure.

STATINTL
FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM All Things Considered... STATION WETA Radio
NPR Network

DATE December 22, 1977 6:00 PM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Boosting Morale At CIA

DIANE DIAMOND: Frank Carlucci, a diplomat who successfully bucked Henry Kissinger on U.S. policy in Portugal, will be named the number two man at the CIA in an effort to boost agency morale.

Morale at the CIA hasn't been good for some time, especially since last summer's announcement that a large number of senior officials would soon be fired. Those terminations have led to a lot of complaints about the agency's director, Stansfield Turner. One gripe involves Turner's son.

NPR's David Molpus has the story.

DAVID MOLPUS: At the same time the decision was being made that some 800 CIA employees were not needed, Director Turner found room for his son Jeffrey at CIA Headquarters. Jeffrey Turner, a career naval intelligence officer, was in between assignments in the Navy and had four months of spare time on his hands. So his father brought him to CIA Headquarters and created a special job for him.

Jeffrey Turner is now back in the Navy fulltime, but his brief stint at the CIA is one small item some CIA officers mention when speaking of Director Turner's alleged insensitivity. The Director's critics say incidents such as Turner's hiring of his son have contributed to the agency's continuing morale problems.

The CIA's public relations office points out that Turner's son had a temporary job and did not receive any pay from the CIA. No comment was made on the episode's effect on morale.

RADIO TV REPORTS, INC.

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4435 WISCONSIN AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20007-3540

STATINTL

FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS STAFF

PROGRAM CBS Morning News STATION WTOP TV
CBS Network

DATE December 22, 1977 7:37 AM CITY Washington, D.C.

SUBJECT Carlucci: The Number Two Man at the CIA

LESLEY STAHL: The Carter Administration plans to appoint Frank Carlucci, the U.S. Ambassador to Portugal, as the number two man at the CIA. The appointment of Carlucci, a career civil servant, is seen as a means of dealing with internal turmoil at the agency brought about by Director Stansfield Turner's dismissal of more than 200 officers of the clandestine services.

The New York Times reports that Carlucci extracted some conditions before agreeing to the job, conditions that Turner opposed but that the White House agreed to.

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Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

STATINTL

Career Diplomat Is Reported Chosen for No. 2 CIA Spot

Associated Press

Frank C. Carlucci, U.S. ambassador to Portugal, has been chosen to serve as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, it was learned last night.

Carlucci, 47, has been ambassador to Lisbon since 1975 and his appointment is seen partly as a reaction to recent turmoil in the CIA, where a staff reorganization is under way.

Walt Wurfel, a White House spokesman, declined comment when asked about Carlucci's appointment, but said several personnel announcements were planned for today.

The CIA has been reducing the number of its overseas agents since last August on the orders of CIA director, Adm. Stansfield Turner, according to CIA spokesman Dennis Berend.

Earlier this month, Berend said the staff cuts are intended to reduce costs and "phase in younger men and create promotional opportunities."

Carlucci, a career diplomat, apparently answers White House wishes for a veteran public servant in the deputy director's slot as well as Turner's reluctance to promote a senior CIA official.

Earlier this year, Carter selected Carlucci to succeed Richard M. Moose as deputy under secretary of state for management. But the nomination encountered Democratic opposition in Congress because of Carlucci's work for the Nixon administration. Among other things, he served as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget.

ARTICLE APPEARED
ON PAGE 48

Approved For Release 2002/06/24 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000100140001-4

THE BALTIMORE SUN

22 December 1977

Carter plans to name envoy as CIA aide

Washington (NYT)—The Carter administration plans to appoint Ambassador Frank C. Carlucci, currently the United States envoy to Portugal, as deputy director of central intelligence, top-ranking White House and State Department officials reported yesterday.

The appointment was proposed by several administration officials as a means of dealing with the turmoil that has developed in the upper ranks of the CIA under the agency's new head, Adm. Stanfield Turner, the officials said. The selection of Mr. Carlucci, 47, was made last week, they added.

Turmoil within the CIA was prompted in part by Admiral Turner's seeming antipathy toward a number of top-ranking agency officials and in part by his abrupt dispatch of dismissal notices to 212 officers of the clandestine services October 31, a number of intelligence officers told the *New York Times* earlier this month.

Agency officials said that Mr. Carlucci and Admiral Turner recently had a "head to head" meeting to discuss the appointment, during which the career foreign service officer insisted on full authority as deputy director, including access to intelligence evaluations that are currently sent to the CIA director alone.

Mr. Carlucci would replace Jack Blake, a career CIA officer who has been acting deputy director since July, when his predecessor, Enno Henry Knoche, resigned because of dissatisfaction with Admiral Turner's direction of the agency.

Carter picks No. 2 man for the CIA

By COL. R.D. HEINL Jr.
(USMC-Ret.)
News Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Frank C. Carlucci III, American ambassador to Portugal, will be nominated by the President to become deputy director of central intelligence, the No. 2 post in the intelligence community, The Detroit News has learned.

Carlucci, 47, an honor graduate of Princeton, has been a career diplomat and governmental executive for 21



Frank Carlucci

years, rising from foreign service officer to an important ambassadorship with side appointments along the way as deputy director of the Office of Management and Budget (1971-1973) and as undersecretary of Health, Education and Welfare (1973-1974).

He served as head of the Office of Economic Opportunity, 1970-71, when President Nixon was in the process of dismantling that "Great Society" program, and later in the HEW post was in charge of Mr. Nixon's effort to impound some \$500 million in federal welfare funds from the states.

The selection of Carlucci ends a long search for a deputy to Adm. Stansfield Turner, director of central intelligence and of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Carlucci's predecessor, veteran CIA professional Enno Henry Knoche, resigned in July in protest of what he and many other intelligence officers regarded as Adm. Turner's mounting differences with and hostility toward the intelligence agency's career officers.

Turner's first choice for the deputy director's slot is known to have been Dr. Lyman Kirkpatrick, now on the faculty of Brown University, but for many years a senior CIA official.

Sources close to both Turner and Carlucci, however, say Carlucci would assume the post, that the admiral agreed, and that a meeting of minds exists.

Carlucci has had a stormy tour in Lisbon, embracing the Portuguese revolution following the downfall of the late strongman, Antonio Salazar.

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CONFIDENTIAL

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LISBON FOR PAO JORDAN

SECSTATE FOR EUR/WE HUGHES

USIA FOR IOP/F

E.O. 11652: N/A

SUBJECT: SPANISH PRESS REPORT CARLUCCI RELIEF

1. MADRID DAILY YA (CATHOLIC CENTRIST) OF DECEMBER 20 HEADLINES: "CARTER RELIEVES HIS AMBASSADOR TO LISBON, FRANK CARLUCCI HAS BEEN THE 'DIPLOMATIC ARM OF WASHINGTON' IN PORTUGUESE POLITICS, IN FAVOR OF MARIO SOARES. HE RETURNS TO THE AMERICAN CAPITAL AS 'NUMBER TWO OF THE CIA.' THE POLITICAL PARTIES ARE BECOMING NERVOUS AT THE RISK OF NOT REACHING AN AGREEMENT WITH EARNES AND THE POSSIBILITY OF CALLING NEW GENERAL ELECTIONS."

2. TEXT OF ARTICLE BY YA SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN LISBON, JOSE V. COLCHERO: "THE NEWS IN PORTUGAL IS THE RELIEF OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR, FRANK CARLUCCI. PRESIDENT CARTER PULLS HIM OUT OF LISBON AND THE NEWS BECOMES PUBLIC DURING THE MOST CRITICAL MOMENTS OF THE TALKS BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND PRESIDENT EARNES TO PUT AN END TO THE POLITICAL CRISIS. CARLUCCI HAS NOT BEEN JUST ANOTHER AMBASSADOR HERE; HE HAS BEEN THE 'DIPLOMATIC ARM OF WASHINGTON,' WHO SINCE HIS ARRIVAL IN 1974 HAS INTERVENED ACTIVELY IN PORTUGUESE POLITICS AGAINST

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THE COMMUNISTS AND THE EXTREME LEFT AND IN FAVOR OF MARIO SOARES.

3. "THE U.S. EXPLAINS THE DEPARTURE OF CARLUCCI AS A NORMAL CHANGE OF POST IN THE DIPLOMATIC CAREER OF THIS AMBASSADOR, WHO WAS TO BE SENT TO BRAZIL, BUT APPARENTLY THE BRAZILIAN MILITARY REGIME WOULD NOT ACCREDIT HIM. IT IS ASSURED NOW THAT CARLUCCI WILL NOT GO TO ANY EMBASSY, BUT TO AN IMPORTANT JOB IN WASHINGTON: 'NUMBER TWO OF THE CIA.' WHAT CARTER GIVES AT PRECISELY THIS MOMENT TO THE INTRIGUING AMBASSADOR, WHO PULLED SO MANY STRINGS DURING THE VARIOUS PHASES OF THE 'PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION,' CAN BE INTERPRETED AS A POSSIBLE CHANGE IN THE ATTITUDE OF WASHINGTON TOWARD THE SITUATION IN PORTUGAL. ONE COULD THINK THAT THE WHITE HOUSE NO LONGER LOOKS SO FAVORABLY AT THE ODDS ON SOARES AND BEGINS TO PLACE BETS ON THE NEW TROUPE OF THE RIGHT, SA CARNEIRO. IN PAST DAYS SA CARNEIRO SHARPLY CRITICIZED CARLUCCI FOR A LETTER IN WHICH HE HIGHLY PRAISED MARIO SOARES. NEVERTHELESS, THE HYPOTHESIS THAT THE WHITE HOUSE WOULD CHANGE ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD PORTUGAL AND THAT THE RELIEF OF THE AMBASSADOR IS USED AS PROOF OF THIS IS MORE AMMUNITION FOR PORTUGAL'S INTERNAL POLITICS THAN IT IS A DISQUIETING THEME IN THE WESTERN ALLIANCE.

4. REMAINDER OF ARTICLE DEALS WITH POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PORTUGAL WITHOUT REFERENCE TO U.S. RYLANCE

This Copy For:

N E W S C O N F E R E N C E

#215

AT THE WHITE HOUSE

WITH JODY POWELL

AT 11:40 A.M. EST

DECEMBER 19, 1977

MONDAY

MR. POWELL: First of all, there will be a briefing session tomorrow from about 10:30 to noon in Room 450 of the Executive Office Building. The subject of the briefing is a foreign policy overview, particularly as it relates to the trip.

It is not a forum in which we expect to make any announcements particularly. It will be a seminar-type session for those of you who might be interested in spending a little while with Dr. Brzezinski and some of our foreign policy people discussing how we view the situation, and how it relates --

Q What room?

MR. POWELL: 450, EOB.

Q On the record?

MR. POWELL: Some of it will be on the record. There may be portions which we may wish to put on background. But I will let that decision be made and announced at the time. Any particular questions on that? Anything you wish to say on it, Jerry?

MR. SCHECTER: No.

Q Will it be for broadcast?

MR. POWELL: No, it is primarily designed for people who are going on the trip. I think it will be more helpful to those of you who are going to do that.

I will call your attention to one other item here. We will have some paper to hand out at the end of the briefing.

As you know, there are meetings here today with representatives of the National Governors' Conference. One of the topics for those meetings is a request that was made by the National Governors' -- I guess it is Association now -- back in June in which they asked that the Federal Government take a look at the possibility of what is known as advance funding for several Federal programs.

We have agreed to advance funding for three additional programs. They are vocational rehab, maternal and child health care, and programs for the aging. These will be

MORE

#215

-- 11 - #215-12/19

MR. POWELL: I will check.

Q Jody, was there anything in what Mr. Begin said yesterday in his interview that was not told to the President during his meetings?

MR. POWELL: I am not aware of anything significant or major in that regard.

Q Is the President going to take up the discussions that he had with Mr. Begin with the Congressional leaders and fill them in precisely as to what is happening, and if so, when?

MR. POWELL: I don't know what specific plans there may be for that. As you know, the Prime Minister met, himself, with some Members of Congress to give them what I assumed was a detailed briefing on what he had.

Q The leadership wasn't there. That was what I was wondering.

MR. POWELL: I don't know if there are any plans for the Prime Minister to do that.

Q Has the President been in contact with any of the leaders of, say, Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia since his return from Fayetteville?

MR. POWELL: I don't know of any personal kind -- you are talking about telephone calls. I think it would be safe to assume there have been contacts with other countries on this subject. I doubt it if we are going to want to get into a list-making process.

Certainly, I would doubt that we would get into the details of contacts. I think, however, that State is prepared to deal at a little bit greater length with that than I am, since it would have come through normal diplomatic channels, for the most part, I would guess, sort of from the State Department. You might want to pursue that with them if they haven't already been pursued.

Q Thank you. I will go right now.

MR. POWELL: My guess is that they have been asked, or will be asked that at the 12:00 o'clock briefing. I think they will be able to give a little more detail on that.

Q Is Frank Carlucci going to be the new Deputy Director of the CIA, or is he under consideration for it?

MR. POWELL: I frankly don't know, Frank. I will see if there is anything and get it for you.

Q UPI is carrying a story this morning that the President is considering an hour long television interview next week. Is that correct?

MORE

#215

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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fy Suspect air Teacher

attorney, Wilford C. Rice, examined the four children testified his client as the mur-

examination of those young-
er, and Mr. Rice asked only
d pointed his client out to
they took the witness stand.
by being called to testify
th-grade boys who did not
murder but saw a stranger
y shortly before the shooting
ey were unable to identify
the stranger they had seen,
o tears as they left the wit-

mony Waived for 18

ecution and defense have
ive the testimony of 18 chil-
dressed the murder of their

15 163
timony, several persons who
re close friends of Mr. Lewis
Caster testified about their
cup.

cott, who described herself
riend of the couple, said that
me to her home hours before
with a gun in his coat pocket
that he would "commit a
noon." He then asked her
n jail, she testified.

was incoherent," Mrs. Scott
He was staggering and he
person who was deranged."
prosecution and defense ex-
e to go to the jury Friday.



Associated Press

Junior Lewis

White House Drops Appointment Of Lisbon Ambassador to New Job

By GRAHAM HOVEY
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 14—In the face of unexpectedly sharp opposition from Democrats in Congress, the White House has decided not to appoint Frank C. Carlucci, now United States Ambassador to Portugal, to the top management position in the State Department, Administration officials said today.

Mr. Carlucci, a career diplomat who was drafted for home-front service in high Government positions by President Nixon, had been chosen to replace Richard M. Moose as Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management. Mr. Moose has been appointed Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.

The State Department had been prepared to make a fight for Senate confirmation of Mr. Carlucci, but the White House, sensitive to recent accusations of failure to consult adequately on other appointments, decided against pushing the nomination, officials said.

Decision Adds to Disarray

The withdrawal adds to an already considerable disarray—some of it typical of the early months of any new administration—existing at high levels in the State Department.

Mr. Moose held the management post for only four months when he was drafted early in June to head the Bureau of African Affairs. J. Wayne Fredericks, a veteran African specialist and Ford Motor Company executive, had been offered the African post but had to withdraw after being seriously injured in a traffic accident.

Some State Department officials, particularly Foreign Service officers, expressed resentment today at what they regarded as an unnecessary White House surrender and a punitive attitude toward Mr. Carlucci by senators and congressmen because of his service to Republican administrations.

After 15 years in the foreign service, with tours of duty in South Africa, Zaire, Zanzibar and Brazil, Mr. Carlucci joined the Nixon Administration as director of the Office of Economic Opportunity in 1971. Later, he was associate director of the Office of Management and Budget and then Under Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. In all of these



Associated Press

Frank C. Carlucci

positions he came under fire from the Democratic opposition in Congress.

After he returned to the Foreign Service as Ambassador to Portugal in January 1975, however, Mr. Carlucci's performance during a time of acute political upheaval in that country won considerable respect on Capitol Hill, especially from liberal Democrats.

The liberals credited him with persuading Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger that Portugal could be saved from Communism if the United States would join its European allies in supporting the democratic forces there.

One State Department official said today it was significant that the opposition to the projected new appointment for Mr. Carlucci did not come from leaders of either the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or the House International Relations Committee.

Among those who reportedly expressed opposition to Mr. Carlucci were Representative John Brademas of Indiana, the Democratic whip in the House, and Senator Paul S. Sarbanes, Democrat of Maryland. Neither could be reached for comment.

two years ago. Certain trends have been identified.

First, the business community here in Newark expressed a consistent concern that retail and related businesses would be adversely affected by such a ban. Our experience these last two years, however, has indicated that this contention, while prevalent among most in the business sector, could not be substantiated. Moreover, any analysis was complicated by unrelated factors such as unemployment and corporate relocations decided long before imposition of the parking ban.

Second, there appears to be a minimal impact from such a ban on short-term parkers and shoppers. Our experience in Newark has indicated that most on-street parking spaces were occupied by commuters and merchants

available to shoppers and theatergoers was insignificant. It should be noted that during the budgetary crisis in New York City in 2002/03/24, first priority to be laid off included members of the traffic-enforcement division, further exacerbating this problem.

Third, the imposition of the on-street parking ban has made possible the establishment of a curbside bus lane along Broad Street, the major thoroughfare in Newark. Transport of New Jersey, the state's largest bus carrier, has reported that the designation of the curb lane for bus use only has reduced delay time, thereby cutting down on the amount of overtime pay accorded drivers while also speeding bus transport.

Fourth, a marked improvement in air quality has occurred. The number

of days with a "good" air quality index, have not declined, indicating the need for pollution control in other areas of Newark. Newark did not welcome the parking ban and other related transportation controls, it did work with Federal officials in reaching an acceptable compromise. The hours of the ban were reduced after it was demonstrated that no positive benefit would accrue from an expanded program; certain streets were designated non-priority streets for enforcement, thereby reducing the number of streets actually affected.

I hope New York City can engage in a similar dialogue so that a workable plan may be agreed upon. Vivian Li
Newark, June 20, 1977

The writer is project director of Newark's Air Quality/Transportation Control Program.

cents, I am sure everyone involved was somewhat uptight and expecting "something" to happen. Yet our Police Department not only cooperated fully with the parade officials but exercised appropriate restraint with the public and some of the participants.

Perhaps if the Chicago police were as sensitive as New York's, what might have been a minor street "ruffle" would not have erupted in a major riot.

MANUEL A. BUSTILLO
Executive Director
National Puerto Rican Forum
New York, June 18, 1977

Of Paroles and 'Absolutely Just Deserts'

To the Editor:

This refers to "No More Parole" in the June 14 Topics. That article spoke about parole decisions not being uniform. It seems to complain about one being denied parole longer than another.

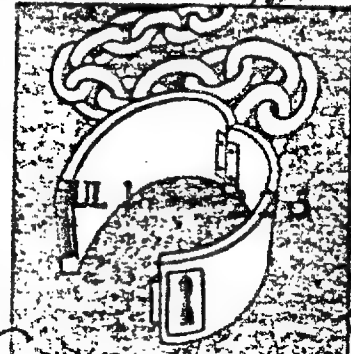
Humans are individuals and absolutely unique. Human responses differ from one individual to another. Responses of the same individual to similar stimuli differ from time to time because of the likes of mood swings. Circumstances change responses.

Correctional facilities are different. Sentences are dissimilar. No one knows how to modify peoples' behavior permanently. Maybe only God can. Some wonder who needs correction most: people inside prisons or some outside?

There is no uniformity of opportunity inside or outside prisons. Everybody feels anxiety and tension, misery and threatened. Yet, denial of release from prison regrettably causes tension among those who have seriously hurt others. Absolutely just deserts are reasonably expectable in heaven—not on earth.

If parole decisions were uniform, they would be erroneous as to individuals because of that uniformity and inappropriate to society as a protective device because of artificiality. Uniformity neither as human behavior is concerned is moral.

Greater regularity in parole decisions will follow mankind's learning better how to correct offenders, if such is within mankind's power. Meanwhile,



Elizabeth Van Hook

we can only guess who will live crime free if released from prison. That guess may be made by legislators, judges, parole boards or others. But so long as people are imprisoned, they will be released in only one of two ways: by death or by discretion. One hopes that future parole discretion might be preceded by delivery of knowledgeable correctional services.

To date, no correctional function has served as well as parole; yet parole has never enjoyed general supportive commitment. Its youthful life has been lived as a scapegoat. I hope the abolitionists of parole accurately assess the alternatives. If they are, they will deserve what I think they will get.

FRANK L. CALDWELL
Commissioner
New York State Board of Parole
Albany, June 16, 1977

Rights and 'Realists'

To the Editor:

Our present-day pragmatists suggest that we soft-pedal the human rights issue. I wonder whether they have ever given thought to what might have happened in the late 1930's had British and French foreign policy put some emphasis on human rights in their dealings with Hitler. At that time, as is the case today, so-called realists were pressing for a détente with the Nazis which, as we all know, proved phony.

WALTER A. SHELTON
New York, June 17, 1977

State Department: Appointments and 'Politics'

To the Editor:

The recent White House confirmation that Frank Carlucci will not be appointed Deputy Under Secretary for Management, but will remain as our Ambassador to Portugal, reflects the pettiness of some Democrats in Congress and the Administration's weak commitment to sound appointive procedures.

From my own service as special assistant to Secretary of State Rogers as well as my time as executive secretary to the Department of H.E.W. while Frank Carlucci was that department's Under Secretary, I have an appreciation not only of State's needs but of Frank Carlucci's incredible abilities.

His abilities are legend because they are.

The American Foreign Service Association and other groups normally so quick to rise to the bait ought to recognize that more important than getting career officers appointed to key positions is the need to be certain that those so appointed are not then penalized by subsequent administrations.

The Carter Administration should not be allowed to play politics with career officers. That strikes me as more blatant and worrisome than the traditional appointment of political friends to pleasant embassies.

DAVID H. LINDEN
East Falmouth, Mass., June 20, 1977

1919-21; asso. prof. U. Ala.,
Orleans Morning Tribune, 1922-
Theatre Arts Monthly, 1929-30;
overseers Coll. of Virgin Islands,
War I. Recipient merit award
patriotic achievement medal
Fellow N.Y. State Hist. Assn.
Poetry Soc. Am., Authors C
Poetry Soc. Am., N.Y. State H
(bd. dirs.), Nat. Assn. Stud
Victorian Soc. in Am. (bd. dir
v.p.). Phi Beta Kappa, Psi U
author: *Stars Fell on Alabama*
1936; *The Hudson*, 1939; *D*
Fiddle, 1950; *The Tusquehanna*
My Kind of Country, 1966;
Editor: *Rivers of America*, 1966;
Tavern Lamps Are Burning, 196
The Loyal Pirates, 1971;
Irvington-on-Hudson, NY 1051

CARLTON, WINSLOW, health cons. firm exec.; b. London, Eng., Dec. 27, 1907; s. Newcomb and Josephine (Winslow) C. (parents Am. citizens); A.B. cum laude, Harvard, 1929; postgrad. Columbia, 1930-32; m. Margaret M. Gillies, Jan. 18, 1935; children—Mary (Mrs. Gerard L. Swope), Ann, Rhona. With Group Health Inc. (formerly Group Health Ins. Inc., Group Health Dental Ins.) N.Y.C., 1938—, chmn. bd., 1945-67, exec. com., 1967-72, hon. life chmn. bd.; gen. partner A.W. Jones Co., A.W. Jones & Assos., 1949—, mng. partner, 1970—. Cons. health services. Pres., Settlement Housing Fund, 1970; pres. Nat. Social Welfare Assembly, 1960-63, chmn. bd., 1963-67; mem. adv. council Columbia Sch. Social Work, 1961-65. Chmn. bd. Mobiliz. Youth, N.Y.C., 1960-70; bd. dirs. Henry St. Settlement, N.Y.C., 1937-74, pres., 1953-66, chmn., 1966-72; bd. dirs. United Neighborhood Houses, 1934-66, v.p., 1966-72; chmn. bd. trustees Found. for Coop. Housing, 1952—. Recipient Jane Adams award Nat. Fedn. Settlements, 1964; Distinguished Service award Nat. Conf. Social Welfare Centennial Forum, 1973. Mem. Nat. Fedn. Settlements (pres. 1964-66). Pub. Health Research Inst. N.Y. (dir., sec. 1950-72), Health Care Inst. (dir.): Clubs: Century, Harvard, River (N.Y.C.). Hdmr. 10 Gracie Sq New York City NY 10028 Office: GH1 Bldg 326 W 42nd St New York City NY 10036 also 1001 15th St N.W. Washington DC 20005. *Having learned early that lack of opportunity locks up a vast store of unused talent, I have tried to employ my talents, such as they are, to open channels at grass-roots levels that tap this reservoir of human energy.*

CARLUCCI, FRANK CHARLES, III, govt. ofcl.; b. Scranton, Pa., Oct. 18, 1930; s. Frank Charles, Jr. and Roxanne (Bacon) C.; A.B., Princeton, 1952; postgrad. Sch. Bus. Adminstrn., Harvard, 1956; m. Jean Phyllis Anthony, July 10, 1954; children--Karen, Frank. With Janzten Co., Portland, Ore. 1955-56; fgn. service officer Dept. State, 1956, vice consul, econ. officer, Johannesburg, S. Africa, 1957-59, second sec., polit. officer, Kampusha, Congo, 1960-62, officer in charge Congolese polit. affairs, 1962-64, consul gen. Zanzibar, 1964-65, counselor for polit. affairs, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 1965-69; asst. dir. for ops. Office Econ. Opportunity, Washington, 1969-70; dir., 1971; asso. dir. Office Mgmt. and Budget, 1971, dep. dir. 1972; under-sec. HEW, 1974-75; ambassador to Portugal, 1975-76; asst. sec. I. (j.g.) USNR, 1952-54. Recipient Superior Service award Dept. State 1962, Superior Honor award, 1966-69. Home: 18 Rua Sacramento a Lapa Lisbon Portugal Office: Am Embassy Lisbon APO New York City NY 09678

CARMACK, GEORGE, newspaper editor; b. Troy, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1907; s. Dan Meacham and Frances (Burnett) C.; student Union U., Jackson, Tenn., 1922-24; A.B., U. Tenn., 1927; m. Bonnie Tom Robinson, Oct. 1943; 1 dau., Judith Anne. Reporter, Knoxville Sentinel, 1926-28. Memphis Evening Appeal, 1928-30; city editor Memphis Press-Sentinel, 1930-33; mng. editor, 1935-37; editor Knoxville News-Sentinel, 1937; editor Houston Press, 1946-64; staff writer Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance, 1964-66; editor Albuquerque Tribune, 1966-73; editorial hd. San Antonio Express-News, 1973-75, asso. editor, 1975-. Served as pvt. in 6th Cav., 1940; commnd., 1942; ETO. PTO. Episcopalian. Home: 7600 Broadway Apt E-5 San Antonio TX 78209 Office: San Antonio Express-News Box 2171 San Antonio TX 78297

CARMACK, JOHN KAY, lawyer; b. Winslow, Ariz., May 10, 1931; s. Cecil Eugene and Gladys (Busman) C.; B.S. in Polit. Sci., Brigham Young U., 1955; D.D., U. Cal. at Los Angeles, 1960; m. Shirley Fay Allen, Aug. 27, 1958: children—Lisa Kay, Paula Rae, Stanford Allen, Stephen Allen, Barbara Diane, Julia Ann. Admitted to Cal. bar, 1961; intern Cal. State Legislature, 1960-61; de counsel of Los Angeles, 1961-62; partner firm Roberts, Carmack and Johnson, Los Angeles, 1962—; former instr. real estate law and polit. sci., Santa Monica City Coll., Met. Coll. Chm. community adv. council Overland Ave. Sch., 1972; adv. com. S.W. Regional Lab for Ednl. Research, 1968—; former pres. Westwood Garden Civic Assn. Served with AUS, 1955-57. Mem. State Bar of Cal., Am. Bar Assn., Los Angeles County, Westwood bar assns. (sec.-treas. 1966, v.p. 1967, pres. 1968), U. Cal. at Los Angeles Grad. Student Assn. (exec. sec. 1969), Pi Sigma Alpha. Mem. Ch. of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (pres. Los Angeles stake, 1972; mission for ch., 1951-53). Home: 2715 Aqua Verde Circle Los Angeles CA 90024 Office: 10880 Wilshire Blvd Los Angeles CA 90024

CARMAN, IAN DOUGLAS, newspaper editor; b. St. Thomas, Ont., Can., June 17, 1927; s. Samuel James and Bertha Lyle (Appleford) C.; B.A., McMaster U., 1950. Bus. and financial editor Toronto (ONT.) Globe and Mail. Home: 50 Alexander St Apt 2502 Toronto ON M4Y 1B6 Canada Office: 444 Front St W Toronto ON M5V 2S9 Canada

CARMAN, WILLIAM BRAINERD, lawyer; b. Detroit Lakes, Minn., Oct. 5, 1905; a. William B. and Frances P. (Fritzschke) C.; A.B. magna cum laude, Carleton Coll., 1926; LL.B. magna cum laude, Harvard, 1929; m. Dorothy J. Day, Sept. 15, 1930; children—Patricia Jeanne McEldowney, Mary Elisabeth Knezle. Admitted to Cal. bar, 1930; mem. firm O'Melveny & Myers, 1920-40, partner, 1940-70, of counsel, 1970-; instr. law Southwestern U., 1936-39. Recipient alumni achievement award Carleton Coll., 1954. Mem. Carleton Nat. Alumni Assn. (pres. 1964-66), Harvard Legal Aid Soc. (pres. 1928), Carleton Coll. So. Cal. Alumni Assn. (pres. 1947-50). Am., Cal. State (hmn. radio com. 1950-51), Los Angeles bar assns., Cal., S.C. hist. socs., Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Delta Epsilon, Clubs: University, El Niguel Country, Mem. editorial bd. Harvard Law Rev., 1928-29. Author numerous legal and hist. articles. Home: 422 S Orange Grove Blvd Pasadena CA 91105 also 31671 Crystal Sands Dr Laguna Niguel CA 92677 Office: 611 W 6th St Los Angeles CA 90017

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CARMICHAEL, ALEXANDER
Malta, July 19, 1929; s. of
Plymouth Tech. Coll., London.
m. Rose Margaret Whittaker.
Alison Rose, Peter Stewart. Cit
London, Eng., 1960-61; sr. pr.
Corp., Cambridge, Mass., 1961-
and Tech., London, 1964-68; to
1968-70; prof. power enginng.
Naval Architects and Marine
Sigma Xi. Home: 69 Otis St. N
Tech Cambridge MA 02139

CARMICHAEL, ALLAN ROBERT, 53, 1902; s. Allan John and Lisebeth Hopen, July 10, 1948; m. 1974. Richmond N. Gwatkin, Civil Engr. 1924-32, C.W. Blackie & Sons, Bank, New Haven, 1939-47. 1956-67, pres., 1962-67, chmn., Water Co.; sr. v.p. Savs. Bank, 1967-70. C.W. Blackie & Sons, Bank, Am., 1957-67, Taxpayers Res. Com., 1967-68. 1959-63, Sec. Mem. Nat. Assn. Savs. Banks & Trs. (pres. 1959-60), New Han. Rotarian. Home: 42 Deer Run

CARMICHAEL, DONALD S.
 February 19, 1912; s. Grey Twp.,
 Adams Co., Pa.; B.S., 1935, law student, 1936;
 Glen Elder, 1935, May 28, 1938;
 Hastings, S.D., Dept. law City of
 Denver, 1942; chief negotiation by
 1942-46; practiced in law,
 Company, 1946-48, sec., 1948-
 Counsel Stouffer Corp., 1959-86
 Cleveland, 1964-70; pres. Schraiff's
 Corporation, 1970-71; pres. of
 Portservice Corp., Buffalo, 1971-
 72; president, Cuyahoga County Charter
 Comm., 1972-73; president, Cuyahoga
 Co. Elect. Service Comm., 1957-
 60; president, Cuyahoga County
 Against Poverty, 1964. Del. De-
 Cuyahoga County Dem. Exec. Com.,
 1964-66; president, Cuyahoga
 County Hosps., 1958-63, Urban
 Affairs Comm., 1963-64; Ohio,
 Ohio, Cleveland, City, bar assns. Phi
 Gamma Delta, Phi Chi, Chargin Valley
 H.S., 1934; D.R.; Columnist, 1947. Contrib.
 to Williamsport NY 14221 018

ARMICHAEL, DOUGLAS, b. 1923, s. George Edgar and Helen
maude, Bowdoin Coll., 1947;
1954: m. Helen Sanborn Edgerly
children—Douglas Alasdair, Ma-
d. Emma Robertson Grant, Ja-
lex., Windsor, Conn., 1948-49;
lex., Dallas, 1949-52; instr. phi-
losophy and acad. counselor in
1956-58; asst. prof. philosophy
1958-63; asso. prof., 1963-65; p-
served with AUS, 1943-46. Mem-
ber, Soc. Ancient Greek Philoso-
phers, Republican. Trans. Pico della Mir-
am St. Antony NY 13617

ARMICHAEL, EMMETT B.
b. Sept. 4, 1895; s. George F.
udent Central Coll., 1914-16;
D., U. Cin., 1927; postgrad.
Harvard, 1936; m. Lelah Marie
Colo., 1919-24; biochemistry
William S. Merrill Co., Cin., 1927;
chemistry U. Ala., 1927, asso. p.
chemistry Med. Coll. Ala., 1941;
an Med. Coll. Ala., Sch. Den
emeritus, asst. dean emeritus, 196

CARLTON, JACK KENNETH, ednl. adminstr.; b. Baileyville, Tex., Oct. 6, 1921; s. James McKinney and Gladys (Askew) C.; B.S., Centenary Coll., 1942; M.S., La. State U., 1949, Ph.D., 1951, postdoctoral fellow, 1951-52; m. Mary Ellen Petree, June 1, 1948; children—Claudia, Anne (Mrs. Thomas J. Bryan), James, Jack Kenneth. Teaching ass't. La. State U., 1946-52; asst. prof. chemistry, U. Ark., 1952-55; asst. prof. chemistry Ga. Inst. Tech., 1955-56; asso. prof., 1956-58; chmn. div. scis. La. State U., New Orleans, 1958-60, dean Coll. Scis., 1960-66; dean Coll. Arts and Scis., U. West Fla., 1966-67; pres. Macon Jr. Coll., 1967-72; chancellor Western Carolina U., Cullowhee, 1972-73; asst. to pres. U. N.C., Chapel Hill, 1973—. Cons. analytical chemistry Bur. Mines, Bartlesville, Okla., 1954-55; cons. sci. bldg. La. State U., Shreveport, 1963-64, Henderson State Coll., 1963-64, U. West Fla., 1965-66; cons. analytical chemistry Coca Cola Co., Atlanta, 1957-58. Vice-chmn. Middle Ga. area Planning Commn., 1971-72. Served with USNR, 1943-46. Presbyrn. (elder 1965-73). Contrb. articles sci. journals. Home: 233 Forest Hills Rd Chapel Hill NC 27514

CARLTON, PAUL KENDALL, air force officer; b. Manchester, N.H., Apr. 14, 1921; s. R.W. and Julia Anne (Jameson) C.; student U. Pitts. 1939-40, Ohio State U. 1940-41, Cornell U. 1941-42, 1961-62, Calif. War Coll. 1962-63, Calif. State U. 1963-64.

children—Paul K., Dorothy E. (Mrs. Peter Alan Sievert). Comm'd. 2d

Carey, Glenn William—b NJ 6/14/48. Wheaton Coll BA 70. STATE Dept contract escort 4/71, R-8 11/72. Stuttgart cons off 6/73, R-7 9/74. Dept educ-cult off 7/75. Lang Ger.

Cargo, William Ira—b Mich 2/27/17. Albion Coll AB 37, U Mich AM 38 PhD 41. US Navy 44-46 lt (jg). PRIV EXPR resch-teaching fellow pol sci 37-41, instr 41-42 U Mich, instr pol sci Colo Coll 42-43. STATE Dept P-3 div asst 3/43, P-4 4/44, P-5 asst on dependent area aff 3/46, P-6 spec 1/48, act asst chief Div Dependent Area Aff 7/48, P-7 asst chief 8/49, off-in-charge UN trusteeship aff 10/49, GS-15 4/52, dep dir Off Dependent Area Aff 5/52, det Nat War Coll 8/53. Paris (USRO) R-2 6/54, O-2 3/55, dep dir-US rep on COCOM 3/56. Dept dep dir Off UN Pol-Security Aff 7/57, O-1 2/58, merit honor award 58, dir Off UN Pol-Security Aff 8/58. Vienna dep rep of US-dep chief US Mission to IAEA with pers rank of min 6/61. Karachi-Rawalpindi DCM 6/63, with pers rank min 7/63. Brussels (USNATO) DCM with pers rank min, dep US rep to N Atlantic Counc 10/67. Dept CM dir Plan-Coord Staff 8/69. Kathmandu AEP to Nepal 7/73. Dept fgn ser insp 5/76. (w—Margaret Ludwig).

Cariaga, Melvin Ignacio—b 7/22/39. USIA Managua binat ctr student aff activities dir 11/66. Tokyo S-6 br pub aff off (Sendai) 9/68, R-6 4/70, R-5 5/71, asst media rel off 6/71, IO-5 11/71, dep media rel off 8/72. Trujillo br pub aff off 12/72. Lima asst cult aff off 5/74, IO-4 5/75. Agcy det State Dept chief Jap-Korean progs 1/76. Langs Jap, Span. —USIA.

Carl, Richard L.—b 10/31/31. USIA Agcy GS-12 writer-ed 11/68, (NY) 11/69, GS-13 writer 4/71, GS-14 supvr ed 4/74, GS-15 5/76. —USIA.

Carle, Jack M.—b Colo 7/7/27. U Denver BA 50 MPA 56. US Army 51-53 overseas. STATE Dept GS-6 org-methods exam 9/51, GS-7 7/54, GS-9 7/55, mgmt anlist 12/56, R-8 O-8 1/57. Bremen admin off 6/57, O-7 4/58. Dacca cons off 10/59, O-6 6/60. Dept det lang trng FSI 7/61, int rel off 5/62. Bucharest econ off 7/64, O-5 5/65, O-4 4/67. Dept det E Eur area studies Ind U 7/67, fgn aff econ off 7/68, fgn aff econ anlist 12/69, int rel off 6/70, det FSI 1/73. Canberra cml off 7/73. Ankara 8/76. Langs Ger, Rom. (w—Gloria Zwicker).

Carle, Robert J.—b Calif 6/25/24. Georgetown U BS 49. US Army 43-46 overseas. STATE Dept S-12 courier 8/49. Paris 2/50. Dept 4/52. Kabul admin asst 9/52, S-11 2/54. Tehran gen sers asst 10/54, cons off 3/55, O-6 6/55, O-7 7/56. Dept det Hindi lang-area trng FSI 1/57, det U Calif (Berkeley) 9/57, O-6 1/57. Peshawar 8/58, O-5 3/59. Dept int econ 4/61, O-4 4/62. Afghanistan desk off 7/62. Barranquilla prin off 5/65, O-3 5/68. Dept det Air War Coll 8/69. Dacca pol off 6/70, superior honor award 73. Dept det faculty ad Dept of Defense 8/73-8/75. Tripoli DCM-couns 11/75. (w—Suzanne).

Carleton, William B.—b Mass 8/29/42. Denison U BA 64. US Army 68-71 capt overseas. AID Agcy prog off 1/71-4/72. STATE Dept S-7 plans-prog off 4/72. Rabat pol off 7/73, R-7 9/74. Dept lang trng FSI 8/76. (w—Carolyn Noppinger).

Carlier, Marcelle H.—b France 2/17/23. US Army 55-57. PRIV EXPR 49-50. ECA Paris admin asst 50-55. ICA Agcy GS-4 clk-steno 4/57, GS-7 admin aide 11/58, admin asst 3/59, GS-8 5/60, GS-9 7/61, AID 11/61, GS-11 employee develop off 7/64, GS-12 lang off 4/68, employee develop spec 4/73. —AID.

Carlin, James Lawrence—b NDak 7/26/21. US Army 42-46 1st lt overseas. GOVT EXPR with UNRRA (Austria) 46-47, supvr supply distrib (Austria) 47-50, supvr supply distrib-admin off (Geneva) 50-52 IRO, chief US br dept resettlement (Frankfurt) 52-54, chief liaison off (Salzburg) 54-60, dep chief mission in chg ops (Vienna) 60-63, chief mission (Hong Kong) 63 ICEM. STATE Geneva (M) R-3 chief (USEP), mig-Red Cross unit 9/63, R-2 couns for refugee-mig-Red Cross aff 4/67, R-1 5/73, RU-1 5/73, dep coord for refugee-mig aff 8/75. (w—Annemarie Aeberhard).

Carlson, Brian E.—b Va 3/9/47. Vanderbilt U BA 69. PRIV EXPR photog 68-69, acct contractor 69. USIA Agcy R-8 pub aff trainee 1-70. Caracas IO-8 7/70, asst cult aff off 10/71, IO-7 asst info off 11/71, IO-6 5/72, IO-5 5/73. Agcy det lang trng FSI 8/74. Belgrade asst info off 6/75, IO-4 3/77. Langs

Serb-Croat, Span. —USIA. (w—Marcia Nightingale).

Carlson, Carl D.—b Mont 10/26/39. PRIV EXPR state ed-sports ed-reporter-photog news 59-66. GOVT EXPR investigator Civ Ser Comm 66-68. USIA Agcy GS-9 spec agt 7/68, GS-11 1/69, GS-12 1/70, GS-13 supvr investigator 2/73, GS-14 3/75. —USIA. (w—Roberta Jurica).

Carlson, Elroy C.—b Wash 6/26/19. U Wash BSME 50. US Navy 37-41, US Army 42-44. PRIV EXPR mar engr ships 45-46, engr plan 50-51, util co 51-52, woodworking co 52-55, mfg corp 55-57, staff engr 57-59, div supt 59-60 mfg co, consult engr wood prod mfg co 60-61. ICA Kathmandu R-4 forestry ad 10/61, AID 11/61. Lagos ind develop ad 9/64, R-3 8/66. Vientiane agri ad 9/66, priv enterprise off 11/68. Saigon agril-mktg procsd ag 9/71. Bangkok 9/73, agri proj mgr 1/75, asst agri develop off 1/77. —AID. (m).

Carlson, Eric John—b Pa 3/22/43. Pa State U BA 65. US Army 66. GOVT EXPR prog anlist Dept of Army 66-72. STATE Dept GS-11 prog off 9/72, R-6 det lang trng FSI 12/72. Prague cons off 8/73, R-5 2/76. Vienna 1/77. (w—Mary Ann Dore).

Carlson, Harlan W.—b Minn 4/22/25. US Army 43-46 overseas. PRIV EXPR loan-settlement off Vets Admin 46-54, and Dept of Army 54-68. AID Agcy GS-13 and 1/68. Panama City R-4 and 6/70. Agcy 1/74, GS-13 2/75. —AID. (m).

Carlson, Robert Joseph—b Iowa 5/20/38. U Iowa BA 61, Am Inst Fgn Trade MBA 67. US Army 61-63 overseas. PRIV EXPR sales rep steel corp 64-66, trng instr tractor mfg co 67-68. GOVT EXPR econ Dept of Com 68-72. STATE Rio de Janeiro R-6 econ-cml off 7/72, cml off 12/72. Sao Paulo 1/75, R-5 2/76. Porto Alegre 2/76. Lang Port. (w—Barrie Thurlow).

Carlson, Roger D.—b NY 8/20/41. AID Agcy GS-7 mgmt intern 7/63, GS-9 8/64. Algiers R-7 prog anlist 1/65. Saigon prog off 2/67, R-6 10/67, asst prog off 1/69, merit honor award 69. Agcy 8/69, R-5 10/69. Tunis asst prog off 9/71, R-4 6/72, prog off 2/73. Agcy 8/76. Lang Fr. —AID.

Carlson, Roy O.—b Ill 11/21/20. U Chicago AM 51. US Army 44-46 overseas. PRIV EXPR with advt cos, mkt resch co 40-42, 51-52. GOVT EXPR 52-53. STATE Dept S-9 3/53, R-6 7/53. Dacca admin off 9/53, O-6 6/54. Stockholm econ off 2/56, O-5 5/56, O-6 7/56, O-5 2/58. Dept det grad econ studies U Chicago 9/59. Copenhagen econ off 6/60, O-4 4/62. Dept int econ 12/65, O-3 5/66, det Dept of Agri 12/66, det Dept of Transp 5/68, FIA insp (IGA) 7/70, int rel off 10/71. Stuttgart cml off 8/73. Dept 9/76. Langs Ger, Swed. (w—Margaret Tannenberg).

Carlucci, Frank Charles III—b Pa 10/18/30. Princeton U AB 52. US Navy 52-54 lt (jg) overseas. PRIV EXPR 54-56. STATE Dept R-6 O-6 O-7 7/56, post mgmt asst 8/56, admin asst 2/57, Johannesburg econ off 10/57, O-6 2/58. Leopoldville O-5 pol off 3/60. Dept int rel off 2/62, O-4 4/62, superior ser award 62, supvr placement spec 7/63. Zanzibar prin off 2/64, O-3 couns 4/64, cons gen 12/64. Rio de Janeiro pol off 7/65, exec off 10/68, couns 6/68. Dept det Off of Equal Opportunity 7/69-9/71, superior honor award 69, O-2 4/70, O-1 5/71, det assoc dir Off Mgmt-Bud 9/71, det under sec HEW 1/73, CM 9/74. Lisbon AEP to Portugal 12/74. Langs Fr, Port. (w—Jean Anthony).

Carnahan, Larry J.—b Ill 3/16/48. U of Wis BS 70. USAF 70-75 capt overseas. USIA Agcy R-6 physical security spec 6/75, investigator 1/77. —USIA. (m).

Carnar, George—b NY 9/2/45. U of NC BA 65. George Wash U MA 70. PRIV EXPR Span-Eng teacher 65-67. GOVT EXPR prog off 67-70, int trade spec 70-71. Dept of Com. AID Rabat R-7 int develop intern 4/71, asst prog off 10/73. Kabul 1/76, R-4 10/76. Langs Fr, Span. —AID. (m).

Carnes, Marylu—b Okla 2/18/18. STATE Dept S-13 clk-steno 4/49. Ottawa 5/49, sec 1/50, S-12 7/50, S-11 7/52. Budapest 2/54, S-10 1/55. Paris 2/56. Dept 6/57, S-9 7/57. Khartoum acctg clk 3/60, S-8 7/60. Luxembourg bud-fis-disb off 9/62, S-5 10/62, S-4 8/64. Dept fis spec 12/68. Mexico DF bud-fis off 4/70, O-5 10/72. Dept 3/73. Port-au-

Prince 4/70. Dept bud-off 8/75, merit honor award 77. Lang Fr.

Carney, Timothy Michael—b Mo 7/12/44. Mass Inst Tech SB 66. STATE Dept R-8 5/67. Saigon O-8 pol-econ off 11/67, O-7 3/69. Maseru int rel off 7/69, O-6 4/70. Dept lang trng FSI 8/71, O-5 5/72. Phnom Penh pol off 6/72. Dept det SE Asia area studies Cornell U 7/75, int rel off 7/76, O-4 3/77. Langs Cambodian, Fr. (w—Tep Demaz).

Caro, Valerio T.—b 9/11/39. STATE Dept R-6 reg admin spec 3/70. Mexico DF 10/71. La Paz 7/73, R-5 4/74, RU-5 3/75. Montevideo 9/76. (w—Hertha Jung).

Carolyn, Thomas J Jr.—b DC 7/17/34. Georgetown U BSS 56. US Army 57 2d lt. STATE Dept R-8 4/59, O-8 5/59, int econ 11/59. Beirut det Arab lang-area trng FSI Field Sch 1/62, O-7 4/62. Dhahran cons-cml off 11/63, O-6 4/64. Dept fgn aff off 8/66, O-5 4/67, merit honor award 57, pol off 6/68, det Libr of Cong 70-71, O-4 5/71. Beirut pol off 6/71. Dept pol-econ off 7/75, O-3 3/77. Langs Arab, Fr. (w—Marjo Varhaak).

Carpenter, David J.—b Mass 5/12/23. Harvard U AB 49. US Army 43-46 2d lt overseas. PRIV EXPR ops resch off Johns Hopkins U 51-52, pol anlist priv found 53-56. STATE Dept R-5 intell resch off 3/57, R-4 2/61, O-4 9/61. Monrovia polit off 62. Valletta dep prin off 8/64. Paris (USRO) 6/65. Saigon pol off 8/66. Dept pub aff off 6/70, S-2 4/72, info off 6/72, O-4 10/72. Phnom Penh pol-mil aff off 8/73. Dept 4/75, fgn aff coord off 9/75, O-3 3/77. Lang Fr. (w—Christine Bosshard).

Carpenter, Frederick E.—b 7/8/43. STATE Dept GS-12 cmpttr spec 7/76.

Carpenter, Harlow J Jr.—b Conn 12/3/41. Stanford U BS 64, BA 70, MBA 72, MA 72. USAF 64-69 capt. GOVT EXPR clk engr state div highways 64. STATE Dept R-7 11/72, O-7 3/73. Taipei bldg sers spec 7/73, O-6 6/74, gen sers off 8/74. Dept educ-cult off 9/75.

Carpenter, Karl F.—b SC 7/22/13. The Citadel BS 34. US Army 42-46 capt overseas. PRIV EXPR bookkeeper dept store 34-38, acct-off mgr silk mill 39-56, pres knitting mill 47-51. ICA Saigon S-4 field acct-aud 4/57, R-5 and 1/59, end-use off 4/60, R-4 and 8/61, AID 11/61. Rabat end-use off 7/62, R-3 6/64. Tunis asst controller 10/64. Conakry controller 3/66, AID aff off 6/68. Dakar controller 10/69. Agcy acct 1/71, R-2 5/71. Phnom Penh acct-fin anlist 4/72, merit honor award 72. San Salvador controller 2/75. Lang Fr. —AID. (m).

Carpenter, Michael—b Pa 5/20/44. U S Fla BA 65. PC vol Thailand 65-67. STATE Dept R-8 6/67, O-6 7/68. Saigon det asst develop off AID 8/68. Dept trng off 1/70, info off 5/70, O-5 5/71, det Mich U 71-72. Chiang Mai cons off 4/72. Bangkok 7/73, O-4 3/75. Dept det lang trng FSI 2/76. Stuttgart 6/76. Langs Ger, Viet.

Carpenter, Phyllis May—b NJ 2/6/27. PRIV EXPR 47-50. STATE Dept S-13 clk-steno 1/51. Damascus 1/51, S-12 1/53, admin asst 2/53, USIA 8/53. Amman 10/53. Paris S-11 pub aff asst (Lille) 10/55, S-10 12/56. Belgrade sec 7/57, S-9 12/57, S-8 sec-steno 12/58-6/60. Agcy S-8 10/61. Conakry exec asst 10/61, S-5 10/62. Calcutta exec asst 11/63, S-4 1/64. Agcy 6/66. Brussels exec sec 2/69. Beirut 3/72. Buenos Aires 9/74, asst exec off 5/76. Lang Fr. —USIA.

Carpenter, Ronald Benjamin—b Calif 10/18/33. US Army 52-54 overseas. PRIV EXPR counter clk telegraph co 57-58. STATE Dept S-9 trainee 5/58. Vientiane coms-rec asst 8/58. Hong Kong S-8 4/59. Bonn S-7 11/60. Brussels 11/62. Bujumbura 2/65. Kigali 10/65. London S-6 10/66. Dept 6/68. Athens R-7 diplo pouch asst 8/71. Santiago coms-rec off 8/73, RU-7 6/74. (m).

Carr, Clare L.—b Mass 9/16/36. Conn Coll BA 58. ICA Agcy S-13 sec 3/59. Ankara 61. Addis Ababa S-8 9/61, AID 11/61. Bangkok S-7 1/64. Agcy 3/65. La Paz S-6 3/68. Quito 5/70. Tegucigalpa 6/72. Guatemala doc clk 9/74. Agcy career mgmt intern 5/75. Guatemala R-7 6/76. Lang Span. —AID.

Carr, Robert K.—b Miss 3/22/43. U Calif (Berkeley) AB 66. STATE Dept R-8 6/68, O-8 9/66.

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U.S. Seen Firing Lisbon Envoy

From News Dispatches

The U.S. ambassador to Portugal has been fired and will be replaced by Frank C. Carlucci, a career diplomat close to the White House, according to diplomatic sources in Lisbon.

In Washington, an informed source confirmed that Carlucci has been selected for the post, although the appointment has not been announced.

The report, carried by the Associated Press, follows several weeks of speculation that the present ambassador, Stuart Nash Scott, would be replaced because Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger doubted the accuracy of his reports minimizing the likelihood of a Communist takeover

in Portugal.

Informed sources said that Kissinger had sent Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency, to Lisbon to make a first-hand evaluation in August. In mid-October a four-man State Department team also traveled to Portugal, and sources said that they had been dispatched to make another independent evaluation.

The pro-Soviet Communist Party, banned during Portugal's 48-year rightist dictatorship, holds a Cabinet post in the military-controlled government that took power following the April 25 coup in Lisbon. The party has since be-

come an important political factor in the country.

Carlucci, 44, currently serving as under secretary of health, education and welfare, is a much-decorated career foreign service officer who held posts in South Africa, the Congo, Zanzibar and Brazil.

In 1971 he was assigned to the Bureau of the Budget and in January of last year to HEW.

Scott, 67, took up his post only last January. He is a former law partner of the late Thomas E. Dewey.

Sources in Lisbon said Scott had been informed of his dismissal two weeks ago and had not been told of the reason for the abrupt action.

Kissinger is said to be concerned about a possible "Southern Europe domino theory" involving, besides Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, and to fear that the emergence of the Portuguese Communist Party will be duplicated in neighboring Spain, Western Europe's last remaining rightist pro-American regime, when Generalissimo Francisco Franco, aging and in ill health, dies.

High-ranking officers in Portugal's revolutionary military movement have repeatedly claimed that more than 100 CIA agents are trying to create "another Chile" in Portugal.

Spanish and U.S. officials are known to be concerned about the possibility of Communist infiltration of Spain across the long and hard-to-guard border it shares with Portugal. Although the Communist Party has been banned in Spain since the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939, it has remained a major clandestine political force in industrial centers and the backbone of anti-Franco opposition.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

December 26, 1974

No. 544

FRANK C. CARLUCCI
SWORN IN AS AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL

Frank C. Carlucci, a Career Minister in the Foreign Service, was sworn in today as Ambassador to Portugal. He succeeds Stuart Nash Scott who resigned.

Mr. Carlucci, of Bear Creek, Pennsylvania, has served since 1972 as Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. In 1971 he joined the Office of Management and Budget, serving first as Associate Director and later as Deputy Director. He previously had served as Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity from January to September of 1971. From 1956 to 1971, Mr. Carlucci served as a Foreign Service Officer in the Congo, Zanzibar and also Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Mr. Carlucci was born on October 18, 1930, in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He received his B.A. degree from Princeton University in 1952. He later attended Harvard University Graduate School of Business. He served in the United States Navy from 1952 to 1954.

Mr. Carlucci resides in Washington, D. C.

Presidential Documents

United States Ambassador to Portugal

Announcement of Intention To Nominate Frank C. Carlucci. November 16, 1974

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frank C. Carlucci, of Bear Creek, Pa., to be Ambassador to Portugal. He will succeed Stuart Nash Scott.

Since 1972, Mr. Carlucci has served as Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In 1971, he joined the Office of Management and Budget, serving first as Associate Director and later as Deputy Director. He previously had served as Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity from January to September of 1971. From 1956 to 1971, Mr. Carlucci served as Foreign Service Officer in the Congo, Zanzibar, and also Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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WASHINGTON POST

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Envoy Reported in Disfavor

Kissinger Said to Feel Lisbon Aide Is Too Soft

By Miguel Acoca

Special to The Washington Post

MADRID, April 9—U.S. ambassador to Portugal Frank C. Carlucci appears to have serious differences with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger over Lisbon's leftist military government.

According to informed sources, Kissinger recently complained at a staff meeting in Washington that Carlucci had failed to live up to his reputation as a hardhitting diplomat who could see to it that Communist participation in Portugal's provisional government was ended and also reverse Portugal's growing relationship with the Communist world.

"Whoever sold me Carlucci as a tough guy?" the secretary was said to have remarked.

Kissinger's doubts were apparently aroused when Carlucci advocated a measure

of understanding for the military leaders who are attempting deep social and economic reforms, with Communist cooperation.

A similar recommendation from Carlucci's predecessor, Stuart Nash Scott, led to his dismissal late last year.

Kissinger's hostility toward the Lisbon military government and opposition to a soft policy appears to stem from talks between former President Richard Nixon and Portugal's former provisional president, Gen. Antonio de Spínola. The two presidents talked about Portugal on the Azores last summer, with only Nixon's interpreter present.

Although Nixon apprised Kissinger of the substance of the discussion, sources said that there was no record of the crucial conversation at the State Department. It could not be learned whether Kissinger briefed Carlucci on the secret exchange.

Shortly after the Azores meeting, however, Gen. Spínola advised a few key associates that he had promised Nixon to get rid of Communists and Marxists in the provisional government by that fall. Among those scheduled for dismissal was Mario Soares, the socialist foreign minister.

Spínola resigned last September after failing to bring off an anti-Communist palace coup. He tried an anti-Communist military uprising last month and went into exile in Brazil.

This background has led U.S. officials to complain that Kissinger has no policy toward Portugal except to get rid of the Communists in the government.

A hard-working diplomat, Carlucci has been trying hard to overcome Portuguese suspicions that the thrust of U.S. policy is to put in power a government which would respond to American bidding. In an unusual press conference last week, Carlucci faced a hostile Portuguese press corps to answer charges that he was a CIA agent sent to Lisbon to subvert the revolutionary process.

Carlucci, who is fluent in Portuguese, has pointed out that he is an authority in housing, education, health and welfare—know-how he intends to apply in helping Portugal, which is badly in need of assistance in these fields. He has

also stressed that the U.S. government supports social and economic reforms not only at home but abroad, and has denied charges that the United States backed the feudalistic capitalism nurtured by the dictatorship deposed a year ago.

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CIA/LY READY REF.

WASHINGTON POST

*De Carvalho—
Star Actor of
Lisbon Events*

LISBON, Aug. 21—If the Portuguese revolution has a military star in search of top billing, it is Gen. Otelo Nuno Romao Saraiva de Carvalho, the 38-year-old security chief and member of the ruling three-general "directorate."

Otelo, as all Portuguese call him, combines good looks, an actor's sense of timing and the sweet smell of having pulled off a spectacular coup. He is short and muscular, with salt-and-pepper, crew-cut hair, heavy-lidded brown eyes and a penchant for gold braid.

He had a head start in his rise to power. Otelo planned and executed the Portuguese military uprising in three weeks, and led it to a bloodless overnight victory on April 25, 1974, a bit of history he loves to repeat.

Otelo has told the story in long newspaper interviews and in a best-selling book. He has also written a novel about the African war, but it is not available in revolutionary Portugal. People who claim to have read it said it was a romantic defense of the colonial war which he now finds an embarrassment.

Once asked why he needs so much power, he replied, "Because I have a good heart."

Otelo's months as the "hammer" of the revolution have been marked more by his verbal volleys than by any military action. While he has shown a signal reluctance to use troops and firepower, Otelo has fired two, the hip a number of statements that have made headlines because he is the only Armed Forces Movement

leader willing to speak in dramatic terms, which the Portuguese usually avoid.

The Portuguese—and foreigners, too—are fascinated by the officer who likes to say that if he had it all to do over he would be an actor.

But his public statements frighten and confuse. He has taken on not only the "reactionaries" who oppose Portugal's chaotic socialist revolution, threatening to herd them into Lisbon's bulging if they keep making trouble, but also U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci and the CIA.

In March, after an abortive counter-revolutionary coup by Gen. Antonio de Spínola, Otelo went on the air and said that he could not guarantee the personal safety of Carlucci—implying that the ambassador and the CIA, another of his verbal targets, had somehow been involved in the failed anti-Communist uprising.

Moments later, when Carlucci phoned Otelo to ask what he meant, because a mob was marching past the embassy, the general acted as if the comment had been meaningless, and offered to send soldiers to protect the ambassador.

Although Otelo admired Spínola's flamboyant style and bravery in the field, he developed an intense dislike for the monocled general's conservative political ideas. He expressed his contempt for Spínola last summer during the televised ceremony promoting Carvalho from major to brigadier general.

In a brief comment after Spínola, then provisional president, pinned on Otelo's star, Otelo said that if the officers who deposed the right-wing dictatorship had "waited for the generals to act, (the revolution of) April 25 would never have taken place."

Last September, when Spínola tried a palace coup, Otelo helped to block it even though he was being held a virtual prisoner by Spínolists officers at the

presidential palace. He obeyed Spínola's orders, but he was so glib on the phone to the headquarters of the Continental Operations Command (Copecon), his security command in a Napoleonic fort on the outskirts of Lisbon, that his officers knew at once that something was amiss.

"He just outwitted Spínola," said a Copecon officer. "He was seven moves ahead of Spínola throughout the whole thing."

On March 11, when Spínola tried an armed uprising, Otelo was on top again. Many suspect that he infiltrated the Spínola conspiracy and then triggered the coup with fake phone calls and telex messages giving the plotters' prearranged code prematurely.

Afterward Otelo, who has told friends he would like to be president, told a close associate, "I don't make a revolution to be a cop."

His political ideas can best be defined as utopian Marxism. But he dislikes all parties, including the Communists, and he is among the idea of giving political parties any share in governing Portugal, and he tried to

block the April constituent assembly election.

As the results giving the Socialist Party the biggest share of the vote came in, he went on television to say that the parties had "exploited the political ignorance of the people." He made clear that he believed that thousands who voted for the Socialists were "fascists" attracted by the anticommunism of Socialist Party leader Mario Soares.

While many of Otelo's more sophisticated cohorts scoff at his political ideas, calling him "a political child," there is no question that the general—who was born in Mozambique, the recently freed African colony—holds the balance of power in the Armed Forces Movement.

Every military faction is cultivating him. A high-ranking, moderate aide to President Francisco de Costa Gomes said, "Otelo is with us. Sometimes he says stupid things, but he's a clever man. He was undecided for a while, but now that he sees the way things are going he realizes that he must act and he's completely on our side."

Gen. Vasco Gonçalves, the prime minister and Otelo's partner in the directorate along with Gen. Costa Gomes, also is seeking to ingratiate himself with Otelo.

The dissident officers who issued a manifesto attacking Gonçalves are wooing him with such an ardor that, according to published reports, they are even willing to subscribe to his idea of a classless people's democracy in which parties play no role.

Carlucci Seems Nonchalant About Portugal's Future

Despite his vigorous denials to the contrary, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is believed to be greatly disappointed at the almost nonchalant attitude of America's new ambassador to Portugal, Frank Carlucci. Kissinger made Carlucci the U.S. envoy on the grounds that the previous ambassador had revealed a ho-hum posture over Soviet penetration of this important NATO ally. But now it seems that Carlucci is equally unalarmed. Carlucci, according to those who have recently seen him, even suggested that the USSR may not want Portugal as an "ally" because, like Cuba, it would cost the Soviets too much to support.



CARLUCCI

These same observers say Carlucci seemed more concerned that he had recently been accused by the Communist press of being a CIA agent and had been instrumental in overthrowing the Allende regime in Chile—a country he had never visited. In the words of these observers, "he was very indignant about this and regarded it as a terrible slander. We pointed out that there are far worse things than being a CIA agent, but this did not mollify him much."

Carlucci, a former under secretary of health, education and welfare, was also interested in dispelling the notion of many Portuguese that the U.S. was a "capitalist" nation. "He told us very proudly," said his recent visitors, "that he had just made a speech before Portuguese and American businessmen at the American Club in Lisbon in which he pointed out that it was not true that the United States was a terrible capitalist nation. In fact, he said the United States was well on its way to becoming a welfare state, complete with a guaranteed minimum income for all, national health insurance, food stamps for everybody, etc."

Kissinger, in short, better start revving up a replacement.

WASHINGTON POST

STATINTL

Envoy Reported in Disfavor

Kissinger Said to Feel Lisbon Aide Is Too Soft

By Miguel Acoca

Special to The Washington Post

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"Whoever sold me Carlucci as a tough guy?" the secretary was said to have remarked.

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Spínola resigned last September after failing to bring off an anti-Communist palace coup. He tried an anti-Communist military uprising last month and went into exile in Brazil.

This background has led also stressed that the U.S. government supports social and economic reforms not only at home but abroad, and has denied charges that the United States backed the feudalistic capitalism nurtured by the dictatorship deposed a year ago.

A hard-working diplomat, Carlucci has been trying hard to overcome Portuguese suspicions that the thrust of U.S. policy is to put in power a government which would respond to American bidding. In an unusual press conference last week, Carlucci faced a hostile Portuguese press corps to answer charges that he was a CIA agent sent to Lisbon to subvert the revolutionary process.

Carlucci, who is fluent in Portuguese, has pointed out that he is an authority in housing, education, health and welfare—know-how he intends to apply in helping Portugal, which is badly in need of assistance in these fields. He has

Lisbon's Press Rough on U.S. Envoy

Ambassador's Denial of CIA Ties Treated With Skepticism

BY DON COOK

Times Staff Writer

LISBON—Ever since American Ambassador Frank Carlucci arrived here three months ago, he has been busy shooting down stories that he really works for the Central Intelligence Agency, and it has been like killing flies with an air rifle.

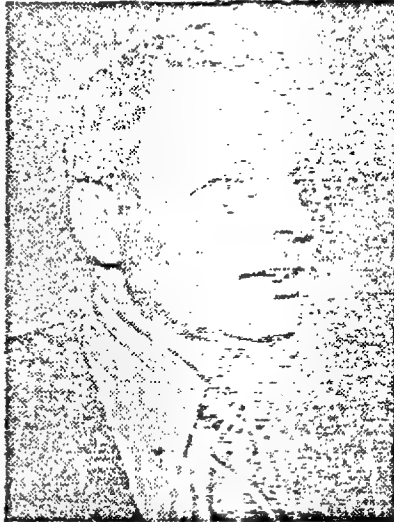
He has now tried the "flypaper technique," facing a Lisbon press conference arranged at the unusual invitation of the Information Ministry with about 100 Portuguese and foreign journalists. But however successful he might have been, the CIA complex goes on buzzing in Lisbon and probably never will expire.

The ambassador, at least won plaudits for his fluent Portuguese which was reported to be grammatically almost perfect if somewhat marred for Lisbon perfectionists by a Brazilian accent. As for the press conference itself, the questions were, predictably, along the lines of "have you stopped beating your wife?" (as it happens, Carlucci has no wife). And his replies were greeted, predictably, with "Methinks he doth protest too much."

The Portuguese press these days is leftist-controlled almost across the board, much of it openly Communist. And about all that Carlucci could really expect when he decided to face the mob was that they would spell his name right and quote him correctly. That was about what his CIA disclaimers got, along with a large dose of skepticism.

The weekly newspaper *Sempre Fixe* carried the story of the press conference under a headline "One Hour to Say No" with a cartoon of Carlucci holding a halo over his own head and a lead in the article which read: "Lured to the press conference by promises of clarification, instead all we got were denials."

The Lisbon daily *Diario de Noticias*, one of the more responsible papers in the country, leaped for its headline



Frank Carlucci

AP Wirephoto

on the circumstances under which Carlucci had been forced to leave Zanzibar where he served as head of the American diplomatic mission. Their headline read: "Mumptions was the word Frank Carlucci used when he was thrown out of Zanzibar."

It was indeed true, for it seems that at some particularly tense point in a Zambian governmental upheaval, Carlucci got on the telephone to Washington and said over an open line that he wanted more "ammunition" in the form of policy decisions and instructions to deal with the situation. The gleeful Zanzibarians listening in on the conversation declared him persona non grata and tossed him out. Try to explain this to the Portuguese press these days and have it understood.

Carlucci, as can be surmised, is a combative personality and not exactly a low-profile diplomat. Having served in such exotic trouble posts as Zanzibar, Kinshasa and Brazil, and having been sent to Lisbon because Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger did not think the embassy here was being tough enough about the local Communist problems, it really is

not very surprising that he has gotten stuck with the CIA label.

Whether an open press conference, exposing himself to some impossible questions ("can you produce documents to prove you were not involved in the March coup?") was the best way to deal with the situation, most of Carlucci's diplomatic colleagues in Lisbon would doubt. But at least he is on the record as having denied any CIA connection.

"It is inconceivable that someone from the CIA could occupy the foreign and domestic posts that I have, which need careful clearance by the United States Senate," Carlucci said. "I have not nor ever have been a CIA member, and the United States had no part whatsoever in the events of March 11 (the attempted countercoup in Portugal which failed)."

Before the press conference, Carlucci had given several on-the-record interviews to American journalists on the subject of his alleged CIA involvement and sent a formal protest to the Portuguese Foreign Ministry about an article on the subject which appeared in the Lisbon newspaper *Capital*. At the same time he wrote to the Ministry of Information to complain about a "well-oiled, well-directed smear campaign" against him. The result was the invitation from Information Minister Jorge Jesusino to come to the ministry in person—which Carlucci promptly accepted.

Whether his efforts have been effective or counterproductive, whether it will now die away or whether there is enough inuendo from the press conference to keep things going, remains to be seen. The fact that the deputy director of the CIA, Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, made a visit to Portugal last August at a particularly difficult period in the short-lived era of Gen. Antonio de Spínola's presidency is not much help to Carlucci and the American Embassy today.

STATINTL

4 APRIL 1975

STATINTL

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Soviet Envoy Exploits Openings in Lisbon

By Miguel Acoca

Special to The Washington Post

LISBON, April 2 —The most successful diplomat in Portugal today is Arnold I. Kalinin, 43, the dapper new-breed Soviet ambassador who moves discreetly amid headlines stressing Moscow's support and sympathy for the Portuguese revolution.

Ambassador Kalinin's task has been made easy by U.S. and North Atlantic Alliance hostility toward the ruling leftwing military, who have made it clear that they cannot govern Portugal without sharing power with the Portuguese Communist Party, nor free the country's colonies without the international cooperation of the Communist world.

In the mini-Cold War raging over Portugal, the position of the bright and affable U.S. ambassador, Frank C. Carlucci, has been made difficult, if not impossible, by continuing NATO maneuvers off the coast of Portugal and by the statements of U.S. Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. Recently Kissinger contradicted the essence of a Carlucci speech in which he had expressed a measure of understanding for the idealism of the officers who deposed Portugal's rightist dictatorship last year.

While nobody talks about Soviet KGB agents using Kalinin's embassy for cover, Carlucci's image has been tarred with allegations that he is a top CIA operative assigned to destabilize Portu-

gal and reverse the socialist thrust of the revolution.

In the past week, while the Soviet Union won applause from the labor minister following his week-long visit to Moscow, arranged by Kalinin, the U.S. ambassador was reduced to defending himself against sensational CIA charges. The embassy went so far as to invoke the press law, which carries penalties for insulting foreign diplomats.

Ruling military moderates, among them senior advisers of President Francisco da Costa Gomes, are frankly distressed by a situation forcing them to strengthen Portugal's ties with the Soviet Union because "Nobody in the West is willing to help us so long as Washington remains aloof."

They added: "Before our revolution, nobody wanted to help us because we were a right-wing colonialist dictatorship. Now that we are freeing the colonies and trying to create a pluralistic democracy, nobody wants to help us because we're left-wing. We can only conclude that the sad truth is that nobody really wants to help Portugal because it is Portugal."

This bitterness extends to the United States in particular and NATO in general. President Costa Gomes and Premier Vasco dos Santos Goncalves have assured Carlucci and ambassadors from other NATO countries that Portugal fully intends to remain an active and loyal

NATO member despite its revolutionary process.

In an interview with Sen. Edward Brooke (R-Mass.), the premier expressed dismay that the United States and NATO question Portugal's commitment to the Western alliance. Both the president and the premier, in fact, have repeatedly tried to allay NATO fears, but without any apparent success.

As far as can be determined, Kalinin, like the Por-

News Analysis

tuguese Communists, has not made NATO an issue. The Soviet ambassador reportedly gave Carlucci assurances, during an informal lunch given by the American, that Moscow has no designs on Portugal other than to expand contacts and influence as in other NATO countries.

Yet there is no question that Moscow is carefully moving into the power vacuum caused by the loss of influence and prestige during its long association with the deposed dictatorship and its apparent support for Gen. Antonio de Spínola. Spínola's hostility to his former revolutionary associates led to an attempted coup last month.

According to senior moderate officers, the United States and NATO appeared prepared to help Portugal until Spínola resigned as president last September, warning that the country

was headed for a Communist takeover. These officers charged that the turning point of relations with the United States was Spínola's meeting with former President Richard Nixon on the Azores Islands last summer.

Officers at the meeting said the original friendly communique, implying massive U.S. aid, was withdrawn following the general's private talk with Nixon. No other Portuguese official was present at this conversation. Nixon's interpreter acted as translator and Spínola never disclosed the content of the discussion to the Cabinet.

Spínola told an aide, however, that he had corrected a number of American misconceptions on the revolution conveyed by the embassy in Lisbon, giving the impression that the general had been highly critical of former U.S. Ambassador Stuart Nash Scott.

Unlike Carlucci, the Soviet ambassador has good revolutionary credentials. Moscow supported the Portuguese Communist Party throughout 50 years of persecution under the dictatorship. A lawyer by education, Kalinin served in Cuba before becoming the Soviet Union's first ambassador to Portugal. He arrived last spring, and almost at once Portugal began to trade with Russia and Communist Europe.

Kalinin and his delegation of some 33 diplomats moved into a modern, six-story apartment building a block away from Communist

continued

Envoy in Lisbon fights back

Mr Frank Carlucci, United States ambassador in Lisbon, has protested to the Portuguese Foreign Ministry about the latest incident in a "well-oiled, well-directed smear campaign" linking him with the Central Intelligence Agency and a plan to overthrow Portugal's left-wing regime.

He sent a Note last night after studying a 1½-page article in Wednesday night's newspaper, Capital, naming him several times under the headline, "CIA acts in Portugal." It said that Mr Carlucci's name was "always at the forefront in increasing agitation, sabotage, and disruption of governments" and added that it "was useless for him to protest innocence as the facts were documented."

It supplied no documents but quoted an employee of CIA "cover" organisations in Por-

From CHRISTOPHER REED, Lisbon, March 28

tugal, a man from "an English-language dominated country" who left Portugal only a few days ago. The man was quoted as saying "the CIA acts in a big way in Portugal. At this moment its most important efforts are in your country."

Tonight, Mr Carlucci had a 40-minute talk with the Portuguese Prime Minister, Brigadier Vasco Goncalves. Earlier the Ministry of Information had said the article was irresponsible and unfounded speculation that could only harm relations.

An official of the American Embassy said: "We are also writing a letter to the newspaper refuting the article. It will be the fourth such letter to various publications in three weeks. This article was pretty nasty especially the way it suggested it would make no difference whatever the ambassador said."

The journal accused the CIA between friendly countries.

of sponsoring the Portuguese Liberation Army which was denounced on Sunday by an army colonel as a reactionary force based in Spain plotting to overthrow the Lisbon regime. Later Ministry of Information officials stated there was no known link between the secret army and the CIA and last night the ministry condemned the article as "irresponsible speculation."

Although some believed the campaign against the ambassador is Communist-inspired, he is naming no one. He says only: "The people behind this campaign mount it because they know American policy is to help the present Portuguese Government and they do not want that."

The detailed article in Capital gave an account of CIA personalities visiting Lisbon last August, including its deputy director, Mr Vernon Walters. This visit did take place, but the embassy emphasises that

Mr Walters was here for only a couple of days during an extensive European trip. The newspaper also mentions Mr Irving Brown, who is known to left-wingers in the US as a "union buster."

Since his arrival here more than two months ago Mr Carlucci has been the target of a campaign in the media and people powerful in the Government. Shortly after the abortive counter-coup on March 11 the brigadier in charge of the military security force shocked the foreign diplomatic community by stating on television that Mr Carlucci should go home and that he was no longer able to guarantee his personal safety.

● The Council of the Revolution has withdrawn recognition as a political party from the MRPP, the country's Maoist movement, already excluded from next month's elections. The group had refused to change its hammer and sickle symbol, to avoid confusion with the Portuguese Communist Party.

STATINTL

U.S. Ambassador to Portugal Protests Article Citing CIA Tie

By Miguel Acoca

Special to The Washington Post

LISBON, March, 28—U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci officially protested today a newspaper article alleging that he was a Central Intelligence Agency "strategist and operator" and that the CIA was behind a Spanish-based, right-wing guerrilla organization plotting to topple the leftist Portuguese government.

The ambassador's protest followed an Information Ministry statement yesterday that the controversial ambassador was "persona grata" in Portugal and expressing disapproval of "irresponsible and unfounded speculation" about him.

Accompanied by visiting U.S. Sen. Edward Brooke, whose home state, Massachusetts, has many Portuguese residents, Carlucci called on Prime minister Vasco Goncalves this evening. He remained to make the protest after the senator left.

Portuguese sources said the session between the ambassador and the premier was "frank," which in diplomatic terminology usually means there was a difference of opinion.

In leaving, the ambassador said, "I have no comment to make on the meeting. If he wants to comment, let him."

Goncalves' aides gave the

impression that the meeting had been stormy, but did not elaborate.

Tuesday, just before Goncalves formed a new coalition Cabinet increasing the number of Communist ministers to two and the number of Marxists to four, Carlucci told President Francisco da Costa Gomes of American concern with Portugal's leftward shift.

At that time, according to informed sources, the president rejected Carlucci's warnings of increased political violence, the danger of a leftist takeover and a growing anti-American campaign. Costa Gomes reportedly told Carlucci that there was less anti-Americanism in Portugal than in other countries, and that fewer than five persons have been killed since leftist officers deposed the rightist dictatorship last year.

Carlucci has been in the headlines here since the rightist military uprising against the leftist ruling military collapsed March 11. He was placed in the limelight by Brig. Gen. Otelo de Carvalho, commander of security forces, who stated that because of the coup attempt, he could not guarantee the ambassador's safety.

The ambassador, who spoke on the phone with Gen. Carvalho immediately afterward, has reportedly been trying to meet the outspoken young rev-

olutionary officer ever since. President Costa Gomes, sources said, promised Carlucci an early encounter with Carvalho.

The newspaper story that aroused the ambassador's formal protest of a "personal" campaign appeared Wednesday in a Lisbon afternoon newspaper under a banner headline saying "The CIA acts in Portugal."

Sen. Brooke said in a press conference that during his wide-ranging discussion with Premier Goncalves he had expressed concern that Carlucci had been called a CIA agent.

"It's been wide circulation of this sort of thing that has

created unfortunate relations between us," added.

The senator asked for understanding of Portugal's revolutionary process, adding that neither the United States nor any other country "should dictate in the internal affairs of a sovereign state such as Portugal."

Brooke said he had "suggested to the prime minister that this is not the time for the U.S. to cut and run from Portugal and for Portugal to cut and run from the U.S."

Meanwhile, the Portuguese Communist Party announced that one of its leaders had made a quick trip to Moscow to discuss political developments here with Soviet Communist Party leaders. The Portuguese party has been sharply criticized by Western European Communists because of tactics that their critics believe soured their electoral prospects by arousing fear of a Communist take-over.

News agencies reported the following:

Communist Party leader Alvaro Cunhal, a minister without portfolio in the new government, alluded to criticism from the Italian Communist Party at a rally at the Lisbon sports pavilion last night.

Without naming the Italian party, Cunhal said criticism of the Portuguese party's election tactics was interference in Portugal's domestic affairs and "can only profit the forces of reaction."

The Communist leader said that the inclusion of the Popular Democratic Movement in the new Cabinet was "a reinforcement of the power of the forces of democracy and social progress." The movement has close ties to the Communist Party.

Cunhal attacked the inclusion in the Cabinet of the centrist Popular Democratic Party, accusing it of having "an attitude manifestly

28 MARCH 1975

Portugal Absolves Carlucci of Blame

LISBON—The Portuguese government has described as "irresponsible and unfounded" a newspaper report that implied U.S. Ambassador Frank Carlucci was an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency. The U.S. Embassy had protested officially yesterday that the newspaper attack against Carlucci was "scurrilous."

The story about Carlucci and the CIA appeared in the evening newspaper A Capital and was later broadcast and appeared in a morning newspaper as well as being distributed by the Portuguese national news agency. In a statement issued early today, the Portuguese Information Ministry said it "vehemently disapproves of actions of this nature ... which can only cause bad relations between friendly countries."

STATINTL

Lisbon editor follows middle path

By FREDERIC B. HILL
Sun Staff Correspondent

Lisbon—Two years ago, a wealthy young Portuguese journalist started a liberal newspaper here at a time when liberal newspapers were not warmly received by the Marcello Caetano government, the right-wing dictatorship overthrown by the Army last spring.

Francisco Balsamo, 37, a lawyer by training, ran into some difficulty. Before the April 25 revolution, his paper was charged five times with the crime of "qualified disobedience."

The paper, *Expresso*, a weekly widely regarded here as the best in a country without a strong press tradition, has not changed much since then. While most papers, radio and television stations switched from fairly faithful adherence to the former regime to the new line of the left-leaning Armed Forces Movement, *Expresso* remains one of the few still respectably, if cautiously, independent. It has been fined twice since the revolution by the Army.

Mr. Balsamo, a tall, long-haired, modishly dressed man, is a leading member of the Popular Democratic party (PPD), a moderately socialist party seen by diplomatic observers as the biggest vote-getter in the elections scheduled for March.

Visits outlined

Mr. Balsamo, who plans to visit State Department officials and liberal groups in the United States soon with his party's leaders, outlined his view of Portugal's problems and prospects last week.

Question—Where is Portugal heading?

Answer—Toward social democracy, I hope. We have quite an original situation here and we are an original people. But we are inspired very much by the social democracies of Europe.

Of course, we can't take the Swedish experience or the Dutch experience and put it here. Those countries are in a post-industrial society and we are still in a pre-industrial, almost feudalistic society.

Q.—Do you think the Armed Forces Movement will go ahead with its plans to hold

writing assembly and will they go off peacefully?

A.—I believe the elections will come. I think there's a lot of fighting to do, but I'm confident they will go off peacefully.

Q.—Since only one political party was allowed for so many years, the previously underground Communist party is seen as the best organized in the country. Is there much chance of Portugal becoming a Communist or sharply left-wing country?

A.—If we have free and true elections, I am not afraid. I think the moderate center will get the most votes, led by my party. But everything has gone very much to the left.

Right-wing threat

I believe deeply, although many people will tell you it was just an invented coup, that there was a right-wing threat last month [when Gen. Antonio de Spínola was forced to resign and several leftist Army officers emerged as the real leaders of the revolution]. We can't go back to the old way. It would be terrible for many people, including myself. But all the political victory that weekend in September belonged to the Communists.

They were the people who controlled the streets. You had the MFA (Armed Forces Movement) saying, 'O.K., everything's in order, get out of the streets, we don't need you anymore'. At the same time, you had not the Communists but the MPD [Portuguese Democratic Movement], their second front, saying, 'Stay where you are, your attention is needed.' And only when they wanted to go away, did they.

Q.—How do you view the role of the Armed Forces Movement?

A.—In a way, they are necessary for any party that wants to govern this country, but their role must be very carefully watched. I'm very afraid they may have too big a role, which will force people, especially the parties, to follow what they want because if they don't they'll get in trouble.

Q.—How do you view the recent policy of the United States toward Portugal?

A.—I think the U.S. is taking too much of a wait-and-see attitude. I don't think they are really interested in Portugal. I think they are more interested in communism or noncommunism.

Q.—Many people here talk about the CIA and fears of another Chilean experience seem widespread. Have you seen any evidence of CIA activity and do you fear it?

Would not allow it

A.—A Western European official at the recent meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly said that if a left-wing government is elected here, the U.S. would not allow it.

There is a fear that Portugal could be—as someone said—"the vaccination spot" for Europe with communism, and therefore if things got much worse, an interference, not of the Chile type but with some adaptations, could be made. I think it's a possibility. I am convinced there is some CIA activity. These moves inside the U.S. Embassy are quite strange. The ambassador [Stuart Nash Scott] has been changed and his top aide [Richard Post] has been sent home.

Carlucci ties?

I think it is very stupid to send away a man who knows everybody, who's a good friend of the president of Portugal and who speaks Portuguese. That has been interpreted by many as patting people in who are more connected with the CIA. It would be very interesting to investigate what are the CIA connections of the new ambassador [the nominee is Frank Carlucci].

Q.—No European democracy has long survived with an inflation rate of 20 per cent and Portugal's is now nearly 30 per cent. How long can the country live with the current situation?

A.—I'm not an economist myself, but inflation and unemployment is a very explosive mixture. I don't know if there are any accurate figures, but in May everybody said Portugal will soon be bankrupt. It is not true.

Q.—What is the structure of the economy since April that haven't. Coalition governments

everybody has so many opinions and maybe two-thirds of the economists are too theoretical. They want global reform and yet not even small things are going on.

Q.—What kind of foreign and domestic policies do you think the new Portugal should have?

A.—Well, we can no longer have such a dependency on the West. We must open ourselves to all countries. We should remain in NATO until world conditions stabilize and there is disarmament. In Portugal, I believe the government must have strong powers of intervention in key sectors of the economy. We should have socialized medicine. We need nationalizations in some sectors, but big companies need not be frightened away as long as they are willing to work with the government.

Q.—What is the condition of the press today?

A.—The press, I think, was not very well prepared for what has happened and my biggest criticism is of the lack of news analysis. In a way, most use about the same language as they did before the 25th of April, only from the different angle.

There is no comparing before and after, however. Now we can do pretty much what we want. I feel some restraint in writing, especially about the MFA. I don't accept the censorship. If I write criticizing a lot about the law that allows this commission to punish us, they fine us. But then, bang, we have enormous articles about the fine and they can't fine us again for 10 days.

STATINTL

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C.I.A. INTERVENING IN LISBON IS DENIED

Appointee Gives a Personal
Assurance to Senators

By DAVID BINDER
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26—
Frank C. Carlucci, who has
been nominated to be Ambassa-
dor to Portugal, said at a Sen-
ate hearing today that "I
know" there is no intervention
by the United States Central In-
telligence Agency in Portuguese
affairs.

His statement before the Sen-
ate Foreign Relations Commit-
tee was the first by an official
of the Ford Administration
denying reports and allegations
from Lisbon that a covert C.I.A.
operation involving 100 agents
was under way in Portugal to
counter Communist activity
there. The committee subse-
quently voted to recommend
that the Senate confirm him as
Ambassador.

Mr. Carlucci, who is Under
Secretary for Health, Education
and Welfare and a Career
Foreign Service officer, made
the statement in response to
questions by Representative
Michael J. Harrington.

Mr. Harrington, the Massa-
chusetts Democrat, had asked
at the last minute to testify be-
fore the Senate body in its con-
firmation hearing on Mr. Car-
lucci's nomination.

He read a statement suggest-
ing that there had been "a ma-
jor policy dispute" in the Ad-
ministration over Portugal, re-
sulting in the dismissal of

Ambassador Stuart Nash Sc
and his replacement by N
Carlucci.

Representative Harrington
called on the Foreign Relatio
Committee to look into
matter and, further, to investi-
gate reports that "the United
States Government, through
the C.I.A., is secretly interven-
ing in Portugal's internal af-
fairs."

He referred to a dispatch by
The Associated Press asserting
that there were "more than 100
C.I.A. agents" active in Portu-
gal.

In response Mr. Carlucci said:
"to my knowledge there is no
substance to that charge," and,
pressed by a Senator, added, "it
means I know that there isn't
any C.I.A. intervention in Por-
tugal."

Mr. Carlucci testified that he
personally "welcomed" the ad-
vent of nondictatorial govern-
ment in Portugal and the deci-
sion of the new Lisbon leader-
ship to divest Portugal of her
African colonies.

He added that he saw no
"policy change" by the United
States toward Portugal, but ad-
ded that participation of Com-
munists in an elected Portu-
guese Government would prob-
ably prompt a review of
American policy with regard to
economic aid and Portuguese
membership in the North Atlan-
tic Treaty Organization.

"I don't think the presence of
a Communist minister in the
Portuguese Government in it-
self makes a significant differ-
ence," Mr. Carlucci said.

Mr. Carlucci was referring to
the appointment last summer
by the governing military junta
in Lisbon of Alvaro Cunhal
secretary of the previously
banned Communist party of
Portugal, as a Cabinet Minister
without Portfolio.

STATINTL

WASHINGTON POST

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27 NOV 1974

Senate Unit Approves Nomination Of Carlucci as Envoy to Portugal

By Barbara Bright-Sagnier
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Ford's nomination of Frank Carlucci to be ambassador to Portugal was approved yesterday by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, despite urging by Rep. Michael Harrington (D-Mass.) that the committee use the confirmation hearings to find out whether reports of CIA efforts to "destabilize" the Portuguese government are true.

Carlucci, a career Foreign Service officer who is currently under secretary of health, education and welfare, has previously served in South Africa, the Congo, Zanzibar and Brazil.

Carlucci assured the committee that there is no secret CIA intervention in Portugal.

"To my knowledge, there is none," he said. Pressed by Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.) for clarification of the phrase "to

my knowledge," he said: "That means I know, and I know there is none."

He said further that he would "take issue with any claim that there has been a policy change toward Portugal" since Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, joined the government last May.

Under questioning by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.), Carlucci declined to say whether the United States should give aid to a Portuguese government in which there was Communist participation.

Last April the armed forces overthrew a fascist dictatorship that had ruled for 48 years. The current government plans to hold elections in March for a constituent assembly that will prepare a democratic constitution.

Harrington did not specifically object to the nomination of Carlucci. But he cited news reports that outgoing Ambassador Stuart Nash Scott "had been fired" by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger because of differing views on how the United States should react to Communist participation in the Portuguese government.

He also ticked off a series of "ominous" clues that he said "give credence" to reports of CIA involvement in Portugal.

These included an August visit to Portugal by Lt. Gen. Vernon Walters, deputy director of the CIA; Kissinger's cancellation of the NATO defense ministers' nuclear planning group meeting; the refusal, thus far, of American aid to the new Portuguese government; and a Portuguese official's comment that the CIA is a "grave problem."

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